STIC Database Tracking Number: 301377

To: Mila Airapetian Location: KNX 5C01 Art Unit: 3625 Date: 07/22/09 Case Serial Number: 10/632799	From: Heidi Myers Location: EIC3600, KNX 4A70 Phone: (571) 272-2446 heidi.myers@uspto.gov

Search Notes

10/632799
OPTIMIZED AUCTION COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, METHOD, AND COMPUTER PROGRAM PRODUCT

Dear Examiner Airapetian:

Please find attached the results of your search for the above-referenced case. The search was conducted in Dialog. I have listed a few *potential* references of interest in the first part of the search results. However, please be sure to scan through the entire report. There may be additional references that you might find useful.

Results in the fulltext patents are all past your priority date. There were zero results when I limited by date, so I took any possible relevant results from before the date limitation and left those in the report, just in case they could lead you to better prior art.

Although the key search terms appeared in the fulltext NPL results, the context was wrong. So I only printed out full citations for a few fulltext NPL results and printed titles for the rest. No sense in spending money printing out the full citations for irrelevant results.

If you have any questions about the search, or need a refocus, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you for using the EIC, and we look forward to your next search!

*EIC-Searcher identified "potential references of interest" are selected based upon their apparent relevance to the terms/concepts provided in the examiner's search request.

I. Potential References of Interest

22/5/24 (Item 10 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R) File 2: INSPEC
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04750517
Title: Auction design for composite goods: the natural gas industry
Author(s): McCabe, K.A.; Rassenti, S.J.; Smith, V.L.
Author Affiliation: Arizona Univ., Tucson, AZ, USA
Journal: Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization , vol.14 , no.1 , pp.127-49
Country of Publication: Netherlands
Publication Date: Sept. 1990
Conference Title: Economic Research Based on G. H. Orcutt's Methodology
Conference Date: 20 May 1988
Conference Location: WI, USA
Conference Sponsor: Univ. Wisconsin
ISSN: 0167-2681
CODEN: JEBOD9
Language: English
Document Type: Conference Paper in Journal (PA)
Treatment: Theoretical or Mathematical (T)
Abstract: Experiments examine the **price** and efficiency performance of a simple production, parallel transmission and wholesale consumption model of a natural gas pipeline system. A center determines **prices** and **allocations** to buyers, producers and transporters to **maximize** surplus based on the location-specific bids of buyers, producers and transporters. Efficiency tends to grow asymptotically to 100% in stationary environments; **prices** stabilize quickly in the neighborhood of **predicted** competitive equilibrium levels. Over time agents settle into an equilibrium with **elastic** bid schedules and numerous tied bids and offers. These strategies allow each agent class to protect itself from manipulation by the other classes (*12 refs.*)
Subfile(s): C (Computing & Control Engineering); E (Mechanical & Production Engineering)
Descriptors: commerce; public utilities
Identifiers: tied offers; composite **goods**; efficiency performance; parallel transmission; wholesale consumption; natural gas pipeline system; **elastic** bid schedules; tied bids
Classification Codes: C1290D (Systems theory applications in economics and business); E0220 (Economics); E1540 (Systems theory applications); E3040 (Public utilities)
INSPEC Update Issue: 1990-023
Copyright: 1990, IEE

35/5/20 (Item 20 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX
(c) 2009 Thomson Reuters. All rights reserved.
0010991469 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2001-616329/200171
XRPX Acc No: N2001-459748
Price optimization method for computerized market place, involves selecting unique pair of buyers and sellers having maximum utility and calculating optimal allocation of total utility
Patent Assignee: I2 TECHNOLOGIES INC (ITWO-N); SCHMIDT C (SCHM-I); I2 TECHNOLOGIES US INC (ITWO-N)
Inventor: SCHMIDT C; SCHMIDT C W

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Applications Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
AU 200145630	A	20010920	AU 200145639, 93 cou	Aries	20010312	200208	E
WO 2001069494	A1	20010920	WO 2001US7847	A	20010312	200171	B
US 2002047323	A1	20021129	US 2000165874	R	20000302	200263	E
US 7502757	B2	20090310	US 2000859970	R	20000313	200919	E

			US 2001820370	A	20010311	

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2000188974 P 20000313; US 2000188974 P 20000313; US 2001820370 A 20010311

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<tr><td>AU 200145630</td><td>A</td><td>EN</td><td></td><td>Based on OPI patent</td><td>WO 2001069494</td></tr>
<tr><td>DE 10195930</td><td>T</td><td>DE</td><td></td><td>PCT Application</td><td>WO 2001US7847</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Based on OPI patent</td><td>WO 2001069494</td></tr>
<tr><td>TW 511020</td><td>A</td><td>ZH</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>US 7502757</td><td>B2</td><td>EN</td><td></td><td>Related to Provisional</td><td>US 2000188974</td></tr>
</table>

Alerting Abstract WO A1
NOVELTY - A unique pair of buyers and sellers having **maximum** total utility are selected. The **optimal allocations** of the total utility are **calculated** for each buyer and seller, stably, such that transaction **price** for **allocating** the utility between selected seller and buyer is determined.
DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for buyer and seller **matching system**.
USE - For optimizing price in computerized market place.
ADVANTAGE - The linear programming solver applied to the constraints related to buyers and sellers provides optimal matching and pairings, thereby differentiating between different **products** available in single market place. Allows both buyers and sellers to include non-price related factors in the market by adjusting their reserve prices for preferred pairings.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the **auction**.

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: **PRICE**; METHOD; MARKET; PLACE; SELECT; UNIQUE; PAIR; BUY; **MAXIMUM**; UTILISE; **CALCULATE**; **OPTIMUM**; **ALLOCATE**; TOTAL

Class Codes

<table>
<tr><td colspan="6" align="center">International Patent Classification</td></tr>
<tr><td>IPC</td><td>Class Level</td><td>Scope</td><td>Position</td><td>Status</td><td>Version Date</td></tr>
<tr><td>G06Q-0030/00</td><td>A</td><td>I</td><td></td><td>R</td><td>20060101</td></tr>
<tr><td>G06Q-0040/00</td><td>A</td><td>I</td><td>F</td><td>B</td><td>20060101</td></tr>
<tr><td>G06Q-0030/00</td><td>C</td><td>I</td><td></td><td>R</td><td>20060101</td></tr>
<tr><td>G06Q-0040/00</td><td>C</td><td>I</td><td></td><td>B</td><td>20060101</td></tr>
</table>

ECLA: G06Q-030/00C4
US Classification, Current Main: 705-037000
US Classification, Issued: 70537, 70537
File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-E01; T01-H07C5E; T01-J05A; T01-J05A1; T01-J05A2; T01-S01C

II. Inventor Search Results from Dialog

No inventor matches in either the patent or NPL files.

Patent Files

```
File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209
        (c) 2002 INPI.  All rts. reserv.
File 344:Chinese Patents Abs Jan 1985-2006/Jan
        (c) 2006 European Patent Office
File 347:JAPIO Dec 1976-2009/Mar(Updated 090708)
        (c) 2009 JPO & JAPIO
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2009/UD=200945
        (c) 2009 Thomson Reuters
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2009/UB=20090709|UT=20090702
        (c) 2009 WIPO/Thomson
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-200929
        (c) 2009 European Patent Office


Set    Items   Description
S1      3575    AU=( CHENG J? OR CHENG, J? OR CHENG (2N)(J OR JIE))
S2      1799    AU=( DU J? OR DU, J? OR DU (2N)(J OR JIE))
S3      1244    AU=( FAN W? OR FAN, W? OR FAN (2N)(W OR WEI))
S4         0    S1 AND S2 AND S3
S5      6612    S1 OR S2 OR S3
S6         0    S5 AND AUCTION?
```

NPL Files

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File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
        (c) 2002 Gale/Cengage
File 474:New York Times Abs 1969-2009/Jul 22
        (c) 2009 The New York Times
File 475:Wall Street Journal Abs 1973-2009/Jul 22
        (c) 2009 The New York Times
File  35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2009/Jun
        (c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning
File  65:Inside Conferences 1993-2009/Jul 22
        (c) 2009 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File  99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2009/Jun
        (c) 2009 The HW Wilson Co.
File 256:TecTrends 1982-2009/Jul W2
        (c) 2009 Info.Sources Inc. All rights res.
File   2:INSPEC 1898-2009/Jul W2
        (c) 2009 The IET
File  63:Transport Res(TRIS) 1970-2009/Jun
        (c) fmt only 2009 Dialog
File  81:MIRA - Motor Industry Research 2001-2009/Jun
         (c) 2009 MIRA Ltd.
File 249:Mgt. & Mktg. Abs. 1976-2007Apr W5
        (c) 2007 Pira International
File 610:Business Wire 1999-2009/Jul 22
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        (c) 2009 Business Wire.
File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2009/Jul 22
        (c) 2009 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 634:San Jose Mercury  Jun 1985-2009/Jul 21
        (c) 2009 San Jose Mercury News
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
        (c) 1999 Business Wire
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
        (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File  20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2009/Jul 22
        (c) 2009 Dialog
File   9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2009/Jul 21
        (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File  15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2009/Jul 21
        (c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning
File  16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2009/Jun 29
        (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2009/Jul 03
        (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
        (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2009/Jun 23
        (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2009/Jun 15
        (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2009/Jun 29
        (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2009/Jul 22
        (c) 2009 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 477:Irish Times 1999-2009/Jul 22
        (c) 2009 Irish Times
File 710:Times/Sun.Times(London) Jun 1988-2009/Jul 21
        (c) 2009 Times Newspapers
File 711:Independent(London) Sep 1988-2006/Dec 12
        (c) 2006 Newspaper Publ. PLC
File 756:Daily/Sunday Telegraph 2000-2009/Jul 22
        (c) 2009 Telegraph Group
File 757:Mirror Publications/Independent Newspapers 2000-2009/Jul 22
        (c) 2009
File 387:The Denver Post 1994-2009/Jul 21
        (c) 2009 Denver Post
File 471:New York Times Fulltext 1980-2009/Jul 21
        (c) 2009 The New York Times
File 492:Arizona Repub/Phoenix Gaz 19862002/Jan 06
        (c) 2002 Phoenix Newspapers
File 494:St LouisPost-Dispatch 1988-2009/Jun 19
        (c) 2009 St Louis Post-Dispatch
File 631:Boston Globe 1980-2009/Jul 22
        (c) 2009 Boston Globe
File 633:Phil.Inquirer 1983-2009/Jul 22
        (c) 2009 Philadelphia Newspapers Inc
File 638:Newsday/New York Newsday 1987-2009/Jul 21
        (c) 2009 Newsday Inc.
File 640:San Francisco Chronicle 1988-2009/Jul 19
        (c) 2009 Chronicle Publ. Co.
File 641:Rocky Mountain News Jun 1989-2009/Jan 16
        (c) 2009 Scripps Howard News
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File 702:Miami Herald 1983-2009/Jul 21
        (c) 2009 The Miami Herald Publishing Co.
File 703:USA Today 1989-2009/Jul 21
        (c) 2009 USA Today
File 704:(Portland)The Oregonian 1989-2009/Jul 21
        (c) 2009 The Oregonian
File 713:Atlanta J/Const. 1989-2009/Mar 08
        (c) 2009 Atlanta Newspapers
File 714:(Baltimore) The Sun 1990-2009/Jul 19
        (c) 2009 Baltimore Sun
File 715:Christian Sci.Mon. 1989-2009/Jul 20
        (c) 2009 Christian Science Monitor
File 725:(Cleveland)Plain Dealer Aug 1991-2009/Jul 21
        (c) 2009 The Plain Dealer
File 735:St. Petersburg Times 1989- 2009/May 22
        (c) 2009 St. Petersburg Times
File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2009/Jul 21
        (c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning
File  47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2009/Jul 09
        (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 570:Gale Group MARS(R) 1984-2009/Jun 29
        (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage


Set     Items    Description
S1      5002     AU=( CHENG J? OR CHENG, J? OR CHENG (2N)(J OR JIE)) OR BY= CHENG (2N)(J
 OR JIE)

S2      2330     AU=( DU J? OR DU, J? OR DU (2N)(J OR JIE)) OR BY= DU (2N)(J OR JIE)
S3      2012     AU=( FAN W? OR FAN, W? OR FAN (2N)(W OR WEI)) OR BY= FAN (2N)(W OR WEI)
S4         0     S1 AND S2 AND S3
S5      9339     S1 OR S2 OR S3
S6        10     S5 AND AUCTION?
S7         9     RD  (unique items)
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III. Text Search Results from Dialog

A. Patent Files, Abstract

```
File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209
        (c) 2002 INPI.  All rts. reserv.
File 344:Chinese Patents Abs Jan 1985-2006/Jan
        (c) 2006 European Patent Office
File 347:JAPIO Dec 1976-2009/Mar(Updated 090708)
        (c) 2009 JPO & JAPIO
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2009/UD=200945
        (c) 2009 Thomson Reuters


Set    Items    Description
S1     716541   AUCTION? OR (COMPETITIVE??(2N)(BUY OR BUYS OR BUYING OR BOUGHT OR
 PURCHAS??? OR BID OR BIDDING OR BIDS OR BADE OR BIDDE??)) OR (ASSET OR MATCHING OR
 EXCHANG?)(2N)(EXCHANG? OR SYSTEM?? OR NETWORK?? OR FORUM?? OR MARKETPLACE?? OR
VENUE??) OR SELL?(1W)(OFF OR OFFS) OR PUBLIC?(2N)(SALE? OR SELL? OR SOLD)

S2     3376159  COMMODITY OR COMMODITIES OR ITEM OR ITEMS OR PRODUCT OR PRODUCTS OR
 OBJECT OR OBJECTS OR ARTICLE OR ARTICLES OR GOODS OR WARE OR WARES OR MERCHANDISE

S3     2147442  CAR OR CARS OR VEHICLE OR VEHICLES OR AUTOMOBILE OR AUTOMOBILES OR
TRUCK OR TRUCKS OR SUV OR SUVS OR VAN OR VANS OR SEDAN OR SEDANS OR WAGON OR WAGONS

S4     258663   (OPTIMA? OR OPTIMUM OR OPTIMIZ? OR OPTIMIS? OR ENHANC? OR MAXIM???? OR
 MAXIMIZ? OR MAXIMIS? OR IDEAL?)(S)(DISTRIBUT? OR ALLOCAT? OR ALLOT? OR DELIVER? OR
 SUPPLY? OR SUPPLIE?? OR DISPERS?)

S5     84719    (PRICE OR PRICES OR COST OR COSTS)(S)(FORECAST? OR PREDICT? OR
CALCULAT? OR PROJECT?)

S6     675776   ELASTIC?
S7     114095   (PAST OR PREVIOUS OR HISTOR???? OR EARLIER OR OLD OR OLDER OR
 PRIOR)(S)(SALE OR SALES OR SOLD OR SELLING OR TRANSACTION OR TRANSACTIONS OR DATA OR
 PURCHASE?? OR BOUGHT)

S8     5310933  S2 OR S3
S9        3293  S1 AND S8 AND S4
S10         96  S9 AND S5
S11          4  S10 AND S6
S12         52  S9 AND S6
S13          3  S12 AND IC=G06Q
S14       1214  S1 AND S8 AND S5
S15         25  S14 AND S6
S16        117  S10 OR S15
S17         61  S16 AND IC=G06Q
S18         40  S16 AND IC=(G06Q-030/00 OR G06Q-0030/00 OR G06Q-010/00 OR G06Q-0010/00)
S19         75  S16 AND DC=(T01 OR S05)
S20         60  S19 AND IC=G06Q
S21         61  S18 OR S20
S22          1  S21 NOT S20
S23      39658  S1(S)(SITE OR SITES OR LOCATION OR LOCATIONS OR PLACE OR PLACES OR SPOT
 OR SPOTS OR YARD OR YARDS)
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S24    911465   S8(S)(MAKE OR MAKES OR MODEL OR MODELS OR TYPE OR TYPES OR KIND OR
KINDS OR YEAR OR YEARS OR ATTRIBUTE OR ATTRIBUTES OR FEATURE OR FEATURES OR COLOR OR
COLORS OR MILEAGE)

S25    122      S9 AND S7
S26    40       S25 AND IC=(G06Q-030/00 OR G06Q-0030/00 OR G06Q-010/00 OR G06Q-0010/00)
S27    70       S26 OR S18
S28    2        S25 AND S6
S29    208      S23 AND S24 AND S4
S30    46       S29 AND (S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S31    9        S30 AND IC=(G06Q-030/00 OR G06Q-0030/00 OR G06Q-010/00 OR G06Q-0010/00)
S32    21       S30 AND DC=(S05 OR T01)
S33    30       S18 NOT S26
S34    43       S18 OR S31
S35    28       S34 AND AY=1950:2004
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35/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX
(c) 2009 Thomson Reuters. All rights reserved.
0018046573 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2008-J66901/200856
XRPX Acc No: N2008-697311
Computer-based, simultaneous, multiple round, descending clock auction conducting system for e.g. ancillary service, has server storing data, where ending price for product is final price or price at which denied bids are last freely bid
Patent Assignee: ATLANTIC CITY ELECTRIC CO (ATLA-N); JERSEY CENT POWER & LIGHT CO (JERS-N); PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC & GAS CO (PUBL-N); ROCKLAND ELECTRIC CO (ROCK-N)
Inventor: LACASSE C; LARK F W; LOXLEY C J; MEEHAN E; ROBINSON A R; SALANT D; SCHIRRA G W; TAYLOR R

Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
US 7409360	B1	20080805	US 2002416570	P	20021008	200856	B
			US 2003680407	A	20031008		

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2002416570 P 20021008; US 2003680407 A 20031008

Patent Details

Patent Number	Kind	Lan	Pgs	Draw	Filing Notes	
US 7409360	B1	EN	49	19	Related to Provisional	US 2002416570

Alerting Abstract US B1
NOVELTY - The system has a web server (408) receiving bid data from a set of users, where the bid data includes a bid to trench a set of **products** at a specified starting price set by a **auction** manager during multiple rounds of bidding. An **auction** database server (412) is in data communication with the web server and an application server (406). The database server stores the **auction** data, where an ending price for each of the **products** is a final price from a final round of bidding, a named exit price or a price at which denied switched bids are last freely bid.
USE - System for conducting a computer-based, simultaneous, multiple round, descending clock **auction** for a basic generation service e.g. capacity, energy or ancillary service.
ADVANTAGE - The system efficiently conducts **auctioning** of basic generation services, ensures that prices for the basic generation services reflect market signals, ensures that all portions of a **product** sell for a uniform price, lowers the cost of bidder participation, lowers the cost for an **auction** manager, reduces the possibility of strategic participation in the **auction**, and improves the match of supplier and **product**.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing shows a block diagram of a system for computer-based **auctioning** of basic generation services.
402 Client browser
406 Application server

408 Web server
410 **Auction** application software
412 **Auction** database server
510 Simultaneous, multiple round, descending clock **auction** format

Title Terms /Index Terms/ Additional Words: COMPUTER; BASED; SIMULTANEOUS; MULTIPLE; ROUND;
DESCEND; CLOCK; **AUCTION**; CONDUCTING; SYSTEM; ANCILLARY; SERVICE; SERVE; STORAGE; DATA; END;
PRICE; **PRODUCT**; FINAL; BID; LAST; FREE

Class Codes

	International Patent Classification				
IPC	Class Level	Scope	Position	Status	Version Date
G06Q-0030/00	A	I	F	B	20060101
G06Q-0030/00	C	I	F	B	20060101

ECLA: G06Q-030/00C4
US Classification, Current Main: 705-026000; Secondary: 705-001000, 705-037000
US Classification, Issued: 70526, 7051, 70537
File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05B4M; T01-N01A; T01-N02A2C; T01-N03A1

35/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX
(c) 2009 Thomson Reuters. All rights reserved.
0015241649 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2005-591723/200560
XRPX Acc No: N2005-485414
**Random drawing auction system calculates reference contract price and random number induced by
random probability function, compares reference value with tender price set by buyer, to select
successful bidder**
Patent Assignee: GMARKET INC (GMAR-N); INTERPARK GMARKET CORP (INTE-N); KIM S (KIMS-I); KU Y (KUYY-I);
NAM E (NAME-I)
Inventor: KIM S; KU Y; NAM E; KIM S H; KU Y B; NAM E H

Patent Family (6 patents, 106 countries)							
Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
WO 2005076179	A1	20050818	WO 2004KR2626	A	20041014	200560	B
KR 2006000165	A	20060106	KR 20048128	A	20040207	200663	E
KR 551023	B1	20060210	KR 20048128	A	20040207	200705	E
US 20070124229	A1	20070531	WO 2004KR2626	A	20041014	200736	E
			US 2006586988	A	20060721		
CN 1914636	A	20070214	CN 200480041441	A	20041014	200746	E
JP 2007520021	W	20070719	WO 2004KR2626	A	20041014	200749	E
			JP 2006552035	A	20041014		

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): KR 20048128 A 20040207

WO 2005076179	A1	EN	41	5	Patent Details
Patent Number	Kind	Lan	Pgs	Draw	AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN Country Notes DE DK DM DZ EC EE

Designated States, Original	EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW				
Regional Designated States, Original	AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW				
KR 551023	B1	KO		Previously issued patent	KR 2006000165
US 20070124229	A1	EN		PCT Application	WO 2004KR2626
JP 2007520021	W	JA	21	PCT Application	WO 2004KR2626
				Based on OPI patent	WO 2005076179

Alerting Abstract WO A1

NOVELTY - A selector **calculates** a reference contract **price** and a random number induced by a random probability function, after bidding of **item** is terminated. The reference value is compared with the tender **price** set by the buyer, to select a successful bidder. A payment processor collects the tender **price** set by the buyer selected as the successful bidder, for settlement to the seller.

DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for random drawing **auction** method.

USE - For random drawing **auction** of expensive **items** through website in e-commerce application, using entrance fee profit **model**.

ADVANTAGE - Enables accurate selection of the successful bidder by implementing the random probability function, and appropriate settlement with respect to the seller.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the block diagram of the random drawing **auction** system.

100 **auction** system
110 database unit

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: RANDOM; DRAW; **AUCTION**; SYSTEM; **CALCULATE**; REFERENCE; CONTRACT; **PRICE**; NUMBER; INDUCE; PROBABILITY; FUNCTION; COMPARE; VALUE; TENDER; SET; BUY; SELECT; SUCCESS

Class Codes

		International Patent Classification			
IPC	**Class Level**	**Scope**	**Position**	**Status**	**Version Date**
G06F-017/60			Main		"Version 7"
G06Q-0030/00	A	I	F	B	20060101
G06Q-0030/00	A	I	F	R	20060101
G06Q-0030/00	A	I	F		20060101
G06Q-0040/00	A	I	F	B	20060101
G06Q-0050/00	A	I	L	B	20060101
G06Q-0030/00	C	I	F	B	20060101
G06Q-0030/00	C	I			20060101
G06Q-0040/00	C	I		B	20060101
G06Q-0050/00	C	I	L	B	20060101

ECLA: G06Q-030/00C4
US Classification, Current Main: 705-037000
US Classification, Issued: 70537

Japan Patent Classification FI Terms				
G06F-017/60A B C E				
G06F-0 Term	Facet	Rank	Type	

Japan National Classification F Terms		
Theme	View Point + Figure	Additional Code
5B049		

File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-N01A2A

35/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX
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0015225714 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2005-575778/200559
XRPX Acc No: N2005-472565
Electronic bid system for goods, calculates highest bid with respect to each goods of tenderers other than tenderer showing maximum value of bid amount, when goods are allocated to tenderers
Patent Assignee: NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP (NITE)
Inventor: SUZUKI K; YOKOO M

Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
JP 2005222389	A	20050818	JP 200430975	A	20040206	200559	B

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): JP 200430975 A 20040206

Patent Details

Patent Number	Kind	Lan	Pgs	Draw	Filing Notes
JP 2005222389	A	JA	17	10	

Alerting Abstract JP A
NOVELTY - A **calculator calculates** a highest bid with respect to each **goods** of tenderers other than tenderer showing **maximum** value of bid amount, when the **goods** are **allocated** to tenderers. An **allocation calculator calculates** the **allocation** of the bid to a specific tenderer by subtracting the **calculated** highest bid from the set bid **price**.
DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

1. electronic bid device;
2. allocation adjustment device;
3. electronic bid device operation program;
4. computer readable medium storing electronic bid device operation program;
5. allocation adjustment program; and
6. computer readable medium storing allocation adjustment program.

USE - For electronic bidding of **goods** through internet, using generalized vickrey **auction** (GVA) technique.
ADVANTAGE - The bid-opening processing is avoided and the verification processing for preventing impropriety of the bid-opening is eliminated. The tenderer cannot fake the self highest bid, thus reliable and efficient bidding is performed.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a block diagram of the electronic bid device. (Drawing includes non-English language text).
10 electronic bid device
10a storage unit
10b display unit

10c bid price input unit
20 communication network

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: ELECTRONIC; BID; SYSTEM; **GOODS**, CALCULATE; HIGH; RESPECT; **MAXIMUM**; VALUE; AMOUNT; **ALLOCATE**

Class Codes

	International Patent Classification				
IPC	Class Level	Scope	Position	Status	Version Date
G06Q-0030/00	A	I	F	R	20060101
G06Q-0030/00	C	I	F	R	20060101

Japan National Classification FI Terms			
FI Term	Facet	Rank	Type
G06F-017/60 316			

Japan National Classification F Terms		
Theme	ViewPoint + Figure	Additional Code
5B049		

File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01; T05
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-N01A1; T01-N01A2A; T01-S03; T05-L02

35/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX
(c) 2009 Thomson Reuters. All rights reserved.
0014672489 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2005-020070/200502
XRPX Acc No: N2005-017047
Business management system operation integration method, involves creating market value matrix package, and making available part of package information to all systems via operating system to support organization processing
Patent Assignee: EDER J S (EDER-I)
Inventor: EDER J S

	Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)						
Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
US 20040236621	A1	20041125	US 200271164	A	20020207	200502	B

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 200271164 A 20020207

	Patent Details			
Patent Number	Kind	Lan	Pgs	Draw	Filing Notes
US 20040236621	A1	EN	22	12	

Alerting Abstract US A1
NOVELTY - The method involves integrating organization related data in accordance with a common schema and

creating a market value matrix package using a portion of the organization related data. A part of package information is made available to all systems via an operating system (15) e.g. network operating system, to support organization processing. A market value matrix package is divided into frames.

DESCRIPTION - The organization related data are obtained from a group consisting of advanced financial **systems**, **asset** management **systems**, basic financial systems, alliance management systems, brand management systems, customer relationship management systems, channel management systems, estimating systems, intellectual property management systems, process management systems, **supply** chain management systems, vendor management systems, operation management systems, enterprise resource planning systems (ERP), material requirement planning systems (MRP), quality control systems, sales management systems, human resource systems, accounts receivable systems, accounts payable **systems**, capital **asset systems**, inventory **systems**, invoicing systems, payroll systems, purchasing systems, **web site** systems, financial service provider **systems**, IT **asset** management **systems**, business intelligence systems, call management systems, channel management systems, content management systems, demand chain systems, email management systems, employee relationship management systems, energy risk management systems, fraud management systems, incentive management systems, innovation management systems, investor relationship management systems, knowledge management systems, **location** management systems, maintenance management systems, partner relationship management systems, performance management systems, **price optimization systems**, private **exchanges**, **product** life-cycle management systems, **project** portfolio management systems, risk simulation systems, sales force automation systems, scorecard systems, service management systems, six-sigma quality management systems, support chain systems, technology chain systems, unstructured data management systems, weather risk management systems, workforce management systems, yield management systems, user input, external databases, and Internet. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

    a. a **computer**-readable medium to perform an operation integration method
    b. a business context layer.

USE - Used for integrating operation of a business management system.

ADVANTAGE - The method empowers enterprise systems, partners and vendors to continually develop information, **products** and services and to **make** decisions that **support** the overall financial goals **of** an enterprise or a multi-enterprise organization. The method improves the ability of the enterprise systems, partners and vendors to manage their operations, hence enables development of entire new classes of **products** and services that blur the line between **vendor** and customer without losing control or independence.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing shows a block diagram of the processing steps of an operation integration method.

10 Client value map system
12 Internet
15 Operating system
50 Application database
200 Layer propagation

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: BUSINESS; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM; OPERATE; INTEGRATE; METHOD; MARKET; VALUE; MATRIX; PACKAGE; AVAILABLE; PART; INFORMATION; SUPPORT; ORGANISE; PROCESS

Class Codes

IPC	Class Level	Scope	Position	Status	Version Date	
G06Q-0010/00	A	I		R	20060101	
G06Q-0030/00	A	I		R	20060101	
G06Q-0010/00	C	I		R	20060101	
G06Q-0030/00	C	I		R	20060101	

ECLA: G06Q-010/00F, G06Q-030/00A
US Classification, Current Main: 705-010000
US Classification, Issued: 70510

File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-N01A2, T01-S03

35/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX
0013331122 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2003-418523/200339
Related WPI Acc No: 2003-342071; 2003-353872; 2003-418516; 2003-418517; 2003-418524; 2003-419119;
2003-439282; 2003-504396; 2003-626647
XRPX Acc No: N2003-333920
**Business management method for deregulated electric power market, involves asking selected
customer energy consumers to shed load upon determining large increase of exchange prices**
Patent Assignee: HASLING W (HASL-I); LANDI W (LAND-I); MASTICOLA S (MAST-I); SONI D (SONI-I) ; SPOOL P
R (SPOO-I)
Inventor: HASLING W; LANDI W; MASTICOLA S; SONI D; SPOOL P R

Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
US 20030041038	A1	20030227	US 2001290168	P	20010510	200339	B
			US 2002142569	A	20020510		

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2001290168 P 20010510; US 2002142569 A 20020510

Patent Details

Patent Number	Kind	Lan	Pgs	Draw	Filing Notes	
US 20030041038	A1	EN	77	58	Related to Provisional	US 2001290168

Alerting Abstract US A1
NOVELTY - The existence of power shortage is informed to the direct electricity supplier from an indirect electrical
energy supplier. The direct supplier asks the selected customer energy consumers to shed load upon determining
large increase of **exchange** prices. The selected customers shed load and confirm load shedding.
USE - For deregulated electric power market, water **supply** and fuel **supply**.
ADVANTAGE - Enables the energy customers to easily **optimize** their total operating **costs**, including rapidly
fluctuating **costs** of energy. Improves the ability of energy **suppliers** and customers to **optimize** their operation
in the presence of fluctuating **price** and **supply** of energy. Enables the power consumers to **forecast** future
electric power needs accurately. Enables the energy providers to accurately **forecast** their power needs to fulfill
existing contractual obligation. Hence **cost** and risk are reduced and profits is increased.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows an overview UML use case diagram for power consumers.

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: BUSINESS; MANAGEMENT; METHOD; ELECTRIC; POWER; MARKET;
SELECT; CUSTOMER; ENERGY; CONSUME; SHED; LOAD; DETERMINE; INCREASE; **EXCHANGE**; PRICE

Class Codes

G06Q-0030/ 00	International Patent Classification		20060101		
H02J-0003/00	IPC	Class Level	Scope	Position	Status	Version Date
G05B-0019/042	A	I		R	20060101	
G06Q-0030/ 00	A	I		R	20060101	
H02J-0003/00	A	I		R	20060101	
G05B-0019/04	C	I		R	20060101	

ECLA: G05B-019/042, G06Q-030/00A, H02J-003/00T
ICO: T02J-003:00T
US Classification, Current Main: 705-412000
US Classification, Issued: 705412
File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-N01A2E; T01-N01A2F

35/5/11 (Item 11 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX
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0013331116 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2003-418517/200339
Related WPI Acc No: 2003-342071; 2003-353872; 2003-418516; 2003-418523; 2003-418524; 2003-419119; 2003-439282; 2003-504396; 2003-626647
XRPX Acc No: N2003-333914
Electronic business management method for deregulated electric power market, involves selecting any one of daily course special based on consumer's criteria and informing selected daily course special to energy supplier
Patent Assignee: HASLING W (HASL-I); LANDI W (LAND-I); MASTICOLA S (MAST-I); SONI D (SONI-I) ; SPOOL P R (SPOO-I)
Inventor: HASLING W; LANDI W; MASTICOLA S; SONI D; SPOOL P R

Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)							
Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
US 20030041017	A1	20030227	US 2001290168	P	20010510	200339	B
			US 2002142570	A	20020510		

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2001290168 P 20010510; US 2002142570 A 20020510

Patent Details					
Patent Number	Kind	Lan	Pgs	Draw	Filing Notes
US 20030041017	A1	EN	78	58	Related to Provisional US 2001290168

Alerting Abstract US A1
NOVELTY - The electricity load profiles provided from respective consumers, is aggregated by an energy supplier. The daily course specials including bidding on additional power, offering special discounts to favored customers, are transmitted to the consumer by the energy supplier. The consumer selects any one of the daily course specials based on certain criteria and informs about the selection to the energy supplier.
USE - For managing business operation in deregulated electric power market, deregulated water **supply** market and deregulated fuel gas **supply**.
ADVANTAGE - Allows the energy **suppliers** and consumers to **optimize** their operations in the presence of fluctuating price and **supply** of energy, thereby **optimizing** energy cost and total operating cost.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows an overview of the unified mark-up language (UML) sheet used in electronic business management system.

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: ELECTRONIC; BUSINESS; MANAGEMENT; METHOD; ELECTRIC; POWER; MARKET; SELECT; ONE; DAILY; COURSE; SPECIAL; BASED; CRITERIA; INFORMATION; ENERGY; SUPPLY

Class Codes

G05B-0019/042	International Patent Classification				20060101		
G06Q-0030/00	A			B	2006		
	Class Level	Scope	Position	Status	Version Date		

G06Q-0030/00	A	I		R	20060101	
H02J-0003/00	A	I		R	20060101	
G05B-0019/04	C	I		R	20060101	
G06Q-0010/00	C	I		R	20060101	
G06Q-0030/00	C	I		R	20060101	
H02J-0003/00	C	I		R	20060101	

ECLA: G05B-019/042, G06Q-010/00C, G06Q-030/00A, H02J-003/00T
ICO: T02J-003:00T
US Classification, Current Main: 705-037000
US Classification, Issued: 70537
File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-N01A2E

35/5/12 (Item 12 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX
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0012941481 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2003-018158/200301
XRPX Acc No: N2003-014031
E-procurement method for government, business entities, involves identifying winning bid from several bids posted in real time for reverse auction based on applying preset criteria
Patent Assignee: DANFORTH S (DANF-I); HEIMERMANN S A (HEIM-I)
Inventor: DANFORTH S; HEIMERMANN S A

Patent Family (2 patents, 1 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
US 20020143692	A1	20021003	US 2000226818	P	20000822	200301	B
			US 2001934411	A	20010821		
US 7110976	B2	20060919	US 2001934411	A	20010821	200662	E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2000226818 P 20000822; US 2001934411 A 20010821

Patent Details

Patent Number	Kind	Lan	Pgs	Draw	Filing Notes	
US 20020143692	A1	EN	34	6	Related to Provisional	US 2000226818

Alerting Abstract US A1
NOVELTY - The request for **goods** and/or services for reverse **auction** are digitally posted in web **site** in the form of soliciting bids in real time, when any order remain open for bidding for a specified period. The bid is accepted or refused according to a winning bid identified based on a preset criteria.
USE - For enabling e-procurement of **goods** and/or services by government or business entities.
ADVANTAGE - By employing online reverse **auction**, competition is forced among a large number of authorized **suppliers**. Also, the procurement flow is automated and uninterrupted, thus **maximizing** overall efficiency. Also, enables qualifying the requisitions from the bidders on a centralized and real time basis.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a high level structure of the business process for automated e-procurement for government entities.

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: METHOD; GOVERN; BUSINESS; ENTITY; IDENTIFY; WINNING; BID;

POST; REAL; TIME; REVERSE; **AUCTION**; BASED; APPLY; PRESET; CRITERIA

Class Codes

	International Patent Classification					
IPC	Class Level	Scope	Position	Status	Version Date	
G06Q-0030/00	A	I		R	20060101	
G06Q-0040/00	A	I	F	B	20060101	
G06Q-0030/00	C	I		R	20060101	
G06Q-0040/00	C	I	F	B	20060101	

ECLA: G06Q-030/00C
US Classification, Current Main: 705-037000; Secondary: 705-001000, 705-008000, 705-022000, 705-026000, 705-035000
US Classification, Issued: 70526, 70537, 70537, 70535, 7051, 7058, 70522
File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-N01A2B; T01-N02A

35/5/14 (Item 14 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX
(c) 2009 Thomson Reuters. All rights reserved.
0012863597 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2002-722489/200278
XRPX Acc No: N2002-569711
Successful bid determination method in auctioneer apparatus, involves determining trading price for buyers and sellers based on comparison of rankings of buyer's and seller's evaluation values
Patent Assignee: NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP (NITE)
Inventor: MATSUBARA S; SAKURAI Y; YOKOO M

	Patent Family (4 patents, 2 countries)						
Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
US 20020087458	A1	20020704	US 2001983934	A	20011026	200278	B
JP 2002203144	A	20020719	JP 2001318989	A	20011017	200278	E
JP 3723757	B2	20051207	JP 2001318989	A	20011017	200580	E
US 7401047	B2	20080715	US 2001983934	A	20011026	200848	E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): JP 2000330148 A 20001030; US 2001983934 A 20011026

		Patent Details		
Patent Number	Kind	Lan	Pgs	Draw	Filing Notes
US 20020087458	A1	EN	16	7	
JP 2002203144	A	JA	16		
JP 3723757	B2	JA	17		Previously issued patent JP 2002203144

Alerting Abstract US A1
NOVELTY - The rankings (i,j) of the buyer's smallest evaluation value and seller's largest evaluation value are determined. The threshold price is determined as a trading price for i-th buyers and sellers if i and j are equal. The

threshold price and (i+1)-th buyers evaluation value are determined as trading prices for i-th buyers and i-th sellers respectively, when i is less than j.
DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

1. Network **auction** method;
2. **Auctioneer** apparatus; and
3. Recording medium storing successful bid determination program.

USE - For determining successful bid in **auctioneer** apparatus of network **auction** system.
ADVANTAGE - Improves efficiency since the evaluation values are determined accurately even if a single bidder submits multiple bids under multiple fictitious names, and guarantees maximization of bidder's utility.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a block diagram of the **auctioneer** apparatus.

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: SUCCESS; BID; DETERMINE; METHOD; APPARATUS; TRADE; PRICE; BUY; BASED; COMPARE; EVALUATE; VALUE

Class Codes

International Patent Classification					
IPC	Class Level	Scope	Position	Status	Version Date
G06Q-0030/00	A	I	L	R	20060101
G06Q-0030/00	A	I		R	20060101
G06Q-0040/00	A	I	F	B	20060101
G06Q-0050/00	A	I	L	R	20060101
G07F-0017/40	A	I	F	R	20060101
G06Q-0030/00	C	I	L	R	20060101
G06Q-0030/00	C	I		R	20060101
G06Q-0040/00	C	I	F	B	20060101
G06Q-0050/00	C	I	L	R	20060101
G07F-0017/00	C	I	F	R	20060101

ECLA: G06Q-030/00C4
US Classification, Current Main: 705-037000; Secondary: 705-03600R
US Classification, Issued: 70537, 70537, 70536.R

Japan National Classification FI Terms			
FI Term	Facet	Rank	Type
G06F-017/60 316			
G07F-017/40			
G06F-017/60	ZEC		

Japan National Classification F Terms		
Theme	**View Point + Figure**	**Additional Code**
3E048		
5B049		

File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-N01A2A; T01-S03

0012678533 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2002-528907/200256
Related WPI Acc No: 2005-638105; 2005-796432
XRPX Acc No: N2002-418845

Shipment optimization method for vehicle capacity maximization, correlates the amount of merchandise ordered or desired with adding lower priority merchandise to achieve maximum vehicle capacity

Patent Assignee: ARROWSTREAM INC (ARRO-N)
Inventor: BENDA P; DAVISON G C; LAVOIE S; OSBORN W; ROCHA P D

Patent Family (4 patents, 96 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
WO 2002054172	A2	20020711	WO 2001US49352	A	20011218	200256	B
AU 2002229111	A1	20020716	AU 2002229111	A	20011218	200427	E
US 6937992	B1	20050830	US 2000751144	A	20011218	200557	E
AU 2002229111	A8	20051006	AU 2002229111	A	20011218	200612	E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2000751144 A 20001229

Patent Details

Patent Number	Kind	Lan	Pgs	Draw	Filing Notes	
WO 2002054172	A2	EN	46	12		
National Designated States, Original		AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW				
Regional Designated States, Original		AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW				
AU 2002229111	A1	EN			Based on OPI patent	WO 2002054172
AU 2002229111	A8	EN			Based on OPI patent	WO 2002054172

Alerting Abstract WO A2

NOVELTY - Full, or substantially full, **truck** loads of **merchandise** arrive at the cross-dock (18) or distributor (14) and may be commingled with similar **merchandise** that have been received earlier. **Merchandise** of a similar destination, for example, for the same customer (12), are then placed on an outgoing **truck** and any empty capacity can then be filled with older or lower priority **merchandise** from the cross-dock or distributor.

DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

A. A system to **optimize** an **optimization** metric of **products transported** from a **plurality** of shippers to at least one receiver; (A computer program embodied on a tangible medium to **optimize** shipment of **merchandise on a vehicle**; (A server apparatus; (A method of replenishing **products** of at least **one distributor** by shipments from at least one manufacturer.

USE - For **vehicle** capacity **maximization** in logistics systems **such as military logistics, automobile supply**,

automotive assembly, automotive aftermarket, **PC and** computing, electronics, publications, drug/pharm achem wholesalers, international shipments, military **exchanges**, construction materials, aircraft parts maintenance, **food**-drug, mass retail, merchandising, aerospace manufacturers, medical-hospital **supply** and any other fragmented shipment **industry**.

ADVANTAGE - The hub-and-spoke topology combined with the ability to use empty capacity provides an economically advantageous method for **maximizing** use of **vehicle** capacity.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure is a block diagram of a multiple manufacturer multiple **distributor vehicle maximization** system.

12 Customers ((14) **Distributor** ((18) Cross-dock.

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: SHIPPING; OPTIMUM; METHOD; **VEHICLE**; CAPACITY; MAXIMISE; CORRELATE; AMOUNT; **MERCHANDISE**; ORDER; ADD; LOWER; PRIORITY; ACHIEVE; MAXIMUM

Class Codes

International Patent Classification					
IPC	Class Level	Scope	Position	Status	Version Date
G06F; G06F-017/60			Main		"Version 7"
G06Q-0010/00	A	I		R	20060101
G06Q-0010/00	C	I		R	20060101

ECLA: G06Q-010/00B, G06Q-010/00D
US Classification, Issued: 7057, 70528, 70529
File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-N01A2E; T01-N02A3C; T01-S03

35/5/17 (Item 17 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX
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0012649985 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2002-499372/200253
XRPX Acc No: N2002-395365
Agricultural product transaction method e.g. for grain, involves calculating price of product based on average of selected prices and premium
Patent Assignee: CARGILL INC (CRGI); DINES D (DINE-I); INMAN D (INMA-I); SEELEY J (SEEL-I); STONE J (STON-I); TRACY M (TRAC-I)
Inventor: DINES D; INMAN D; SEELEY J; STONE J; TRACY M

Patent Family (2 patents, 1 countries)							
Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
US 20020052795	A1	20020502	US 2000245403	P	20001102	200253	B
			US 2001862993	A	20010522		
US 6988083	B2	20060117	US 2001862993	A	20010522	200606	E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2000245403 P 20001102; US 2001862993 A 20010522

Patent Details					
Patent Number	Kind	Lan	Pgs	Draw	Filing Notes
US 20020052795	A1	EN	10	2	Related to Provisional US 2000245403

Alerting Abstract US A1
NOVELTY - The **price** of an agricultural **product** is observed over a time period, and a maximum **price** is specified. The highest **price** among maximum and observed **prices** is selected. The **price** for the **product** is **calculated** based on average of selected **prices** and premium. An amount is paid to a seller (10) based on the **calculated price**.
USE - For transaction of agricultural **product** such as grain, livestock, etc.
ADVANTAGE - Provides greater **price** certainty for manufacture and seller, as **price** for quantity of agricultural **products** is **calculated** based on average of selected **price** and premium. Thus, **enhances** security for contracting properties.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the block diagram of transaction chain for **delivery** of the aggregated quantity of contract **product**.
10 Seller

Title Terms / Index Terms / Additional Words: AGRICULTURE; **PRODUCT**; TRANSACTION; METHOD; GRAIN; **CALCULATE**; **PRICE**; BASED; AVERAGE; SELECT; PREMIUM

Class Codes

International Patent Classification					
IPC	Class Level	Scope	Position	Status	Version Date
G06Q-0030/00	A	I		R	20060101
G06Q-0030/00	C	I		R	20060101

ECLA: G06Q-030/00C
US Classification, Current Main: 705-026000, 705-037000
US Classification, Issued: 70526, 70537
File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-E02; T01-J05A1

0011074881 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2002-010055/200201
XRPX Acc No: N2002-008403
World Wide Web based auction site for conducting and facilitating transactions in industry, presents time information in user's local time zone if the time information is presented in user interface
Patent Assignee: EASTMAN CHEM CO (EACH); FOX D G (FOXD-I); HOLDEN G D (HOLD-I)
Inventor: FOX D; FOX D G; HOLDEN G; HOLDEN G D

Patent Family (3 patents, 92 countries)						
Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
US 20010032175	A1	20011018	US 2000200064	P	20000427	200201	B
			US 2001842177	A	20010426		
WO 2001082194	A2	20011101	WO 2001US13404	A	20010426	200201	E
AU 200155689	A	20011107	AU 200155689	A	20010426	200219	E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2000200064 P 20000427; US 2001842177 A 20010426

Patent Number	Kind	Lan	Pgs	Drawing	Patent Details	Filing Notes

US 20010032175	A1	EN	20	7		Related to Provisional	US 2000200064
WO 2001082194	A2	EN					
National Designated States, Original		AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
Regional Designated States, Original		AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW					
AU 200155689	A	EN				Based on OPI patent	WO 2001082194

Alerting Abstract US A1
NOVELTY - A first user (102a) is enabled to automatically bid during an auction. The automatic bidding allows the user to specify a maximum bid above a current bid. The user's bid is increased by a pre-specified minimum bid up to the specified maximum bid when a second user (102b) outbids the first user. Time information is presented in a user's local time zone if the time information is presented in a user interface.
DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

    A. a **transactions** enabling method;
    B. a transactions conducting and facilitating method.

USE - For conducting and facilitating transactions in **commodity** marketplace or industry.
ADVANTAGE - Provides increased liquidity for industry **goods** and services. Facilitates search for sellers during **times** of high demand for **products**, and for buyers during times of high **supply** of **products**.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the block diagram of **auction site**.
102a First user
102b Second user

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: WORLD; WIDE; WEB; BASED; **AUCTION**; **SITE**; CONDUCTING; FACILITATE; TRANSACTION; INDUSTRIAL; PRESENT; TIME; INFORMATION; USER; LOCAL; ZONE; INTERFACE

Class Codes

	International Patent Classification				
IPC	Class Level	Scope	Position	Status	Version Date
G06Q-0030/00	A	I		R	20060101
G06Q-0030/00	C	I		R	20060101

ECLA: G06Q-030/00C4
US Classification, Current Main: 705-037000; Secondary: 705-026000, 705-027000
US Classification, Issued: 70537, 70526, 70527
File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-H07C5E; T01-H07C5S; T01-J05A2

Price optimization method for computerized market place, involves selecting unique pair of buyers and sellers having maximum utility and calculating optimal allocation of total utility
Patent Assignee: I2 TECHNOLOGIES INC (ITWO-N); SCHMIDT C (SCHM-I); I2 TECHNOLOGIES US INC (ITWO-N)
Inventor: SCHMIDT C; SCHMIDT C W

Patent Family (6 patents, 93 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
WO 2001069494	A1	20010920	WO 2001US7847	A	20010312	200171	B
US 20010047323	A1	20011129	US 2000188974	P	20000313	200202	E
			US 2001820370	A	20010311		
			AU 200145630	A	20010312	200208	E
AU 200145630	A	20010924					
DE 10195930	T	20030508	DE 10195930	A	20010312	200338	E
			WO 2001US7847	A	20010312		
TW 511020	A	20021121	TW 2001105812	A	20010402	200353	E
US 7502757	B2	20090310	US 2000188974	P	20000313	200919	E
			US 2001820370	A	20010311		

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2000188974 P 20000313; US 2000188974 P 20000313; US 2001820370 A 20010311

Patent Details

Patent Number	Kind	Lan	Pgs	Draw	Filing Notes	
WO 2001069494	A1	EN	30	16		
National Designated States, Original					AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW	
Regional Designated States, Original					AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW	
US 20010047323	A1	EN			Related to Provisional	US 2000188974
AU 200145630	A	EN			Based on OPI patent	WO 2001069494
DE 10195930	T	DE			PCT Application	WO 2001US7847
					Based on OPI patent	WO 2001069494
TW 511020	A	ZH				
US 7502757	B2	EN			Related to Provisional	US 2000188974

Alerting Abstract WO A1
NOVELTY - A unique pair of buyers and sellers having **maximum** total utility are selected. The **optimal allocations** of the total utility are **calculated** for each buyer and seller, stably, such that transaction **price** for **allocating** the utility between selected seller and buyer is determined.
DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for buyer and seller **matching system**.
USE - For optimizing price in computerized market place.
ADVANTAGE - A linear programming solver applied to the constraints related to buyers and sellers provides optimal matching and pairings, thereby differentiating between different **products** available in single market place. Allows both buyers and sellers to include non-price related factors in the market by adjusting their reserve prices for preferred pairings.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the **auction**.

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: **PRICE**; METHOD; MARKET; PLACE; SELECT; UNIQUE; PAIR; BUY;

MAXIMUM; UTILISE; **CALCULATE; OPTIMUM; ALLOCATE;** TOTAL

Class Codes

	International Patent Classification				
IPC	**Class Level**	**Scope**	**Position**	**Status**	**Version Date**
G06Q-0030/00	A	I		R	20060101
G06Q-0040/00	A	I	F	B	20060101
G06Q-0030/00	C	I		R	20060101
G06Q-0040/00	C	I		B	20060101

ECLA: G06Q-030/00C4
US Classification, Current Main: 705-037000
US Classification, Issued: 70537, 70537
File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-E01; T01-H07C5E; T01-J05A; T01-J05A1; T01-J05A2; T01-S01C

35/5/22 (Item 22 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX
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0010846575 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2001-464995/200150
XRPX Acc No: N2001-344929
**Automated exchange system identifies set of trades in audience items between buyers and sellers,
which optimize gains obtained by buyers and sellers**
Patent Assignee: BYKOWSKY M M (BYKO-I); EONXCHANGE LLC (EONX-N); OLSON M A (OLSO-I); RASSENTI S
(RASS-I); SHOLTZ & ASSOC LLC (SHOL-N); SHOLTZ A M (SHOL-I)
Inventor: BYKOWSKY M M; OLSON M A; RASSENTI S; SHOLTZ A M

Patent Family (5 patents, 93 countries)						
Patent Number	**Kind**	**Date**	**Application Number**	**Kind**	**Date**	**Update**	**Type**
WO 2001043027	A1	20010614	WO 2000US33179	A	20001208	200150	B
AU 200119523	A	20010618	AU 200119523	A	20001208	200161	E
US 20020013757	A1	20020131	US 1999169973	P	19991210	200210	E
			US 2000197672	P	20000417		
			US 2000202813	P	20000508		
			US 2000731785	A	20001208		
EP 1244987	A1	20021002	EP 2000982499	A	20001208	200265	E
			WO 2000US33179	A	20001208		
JP 2003516591	W	20030513	WO 2000US33179	A	20001208	200334	E
			JP 2001544234	A	20001208		

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1999169973 P 19991210; US 2000197672 P 20000417; US 2000202813
P 20000508; US 2000731785 A 20001208

WO 2001043027	A1	EN	114	46	Patent Details
Patent Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Az	Drawing Node	CF Ding Node

Designated States, Original	GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
Regional Designated States, Original	AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW					
AU 200119523	A	EN			Based on OPI patent	WO 2001043027
US 20020013757	A1	EN			Related to Provisional	US 1999169973
					Related to Provisional	US 2000197672
					Related to Provisional	US 2000202813
EP 1244987	A1	EN			PCT Application	WO 2000US33179
					Based on OPI patent	WO 2001043027
Regional Designated States, Original	AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR					
JP 2003516591	W	JA	117		PCT Application	WO 2000US33179
					Based on OPI patent	WO 2001043027

Alerting Abstract WO A1

NOVELTY - Several remote terminals transmit data including buyer bids and seller offers. A trading unit receives the data and identifies a set of trades in audience **items** between buyers and sellers which optimize gains obtained by buyers and sellers. A **price** for each **item** in the set of trades is **calculated** and rejected bids and offers are identified.

USE - For trading audience **items** including access to broadcast television viewers and/or to direct broadcast satellite viewers and/or radio listeners and/or movie theater viewers, and/or magazine and newspaper readers and/or billboard viewers and/or viewers at electronically displayed files over internet. Also for advertising agencies.

ADVANTAGE - Provides higher gains for all buyers and sellers of bids and offers.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the diagrammatic representation of automated **exchange system**.

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: AUTOMATIC; **EXCHANGE**; SYSTEM; IDENTIFY; SET; AUDIENCE; **ITEM**; BUY; GAIN; OBTAIN

Class Codes

	International Patent Classification				
IPC	Class Level	Scope	Position	Status	Version Date
G06Q-0030/00	A	I		R	20060101
G06Q-0050/00	A	I	L	R	20060101
G06Q-0090/00	A	I	L	R	20060101
G06Q-0030/00	C	I		R	20060101
G06Q-0050/00	C	I	L	R	20060101
G06Q-0090/00	C	I	L	R	20060101

ECLA: G06Q-030/00A, G06Q-030/00C, G06Q-030/00C4
US Classification, Current Main: 705-037000
US Classification, Issued: 70537

Japan National Classification FI Terms				
G06F-0017/60 311 G	FI Term 318 G	Facet	Rank	Type

G06F-017/60 326	
G06F-017/60 516	
G06F-017/60	ZEC

Japan National Classification F Terms		
Theme	View Point + Figure	Additional Code
5B049		

File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05A

35/5/24 (Item 24 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX
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0010767630 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2001-381836/200140
XRPX Acc No: N2001-280000
One-sided seller-defined computerized method and system, for a modified form of Vickrey auction, that utilizes a market-derived reserve price
Patent Assignee: MAUDLIN S C (MAUD-I)
Inventor: MAUDLIN S C

Patent Family (3 patents, 92 countries)						
Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
WO 2001043040	A2	20010614	WO 2000US42375	A	20001129	200140	B
AU 200145090	A	20010618	AU 200145090	A	20001129	200161	E
US 20050289043	A1	20051229	US 1999450308	A	19991129	200603	E
			US 200536652	A	20050114		

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1999450308 A 19991129; US 200536652 A 20050114

Patent Details					
Patent Number	Kind	Lan	Pgs	Draw	Filing Notes
WO 2001043040	A2	EN	35	6	
National Designated States, Original					AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
Regional Designated States, Original					AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
AU 200145090	A	EN			Based on OPI patent	WO 2001043040
US 20050289043	A1	EN			Continuation of application	US 1999450308

Alerting Abstract WO A2

NOVELTY - A modified form of a computerized Vickrey **auction** withholds supply based on a market-derived reserve **price calculated** from buyer's bids. A reverse **auction** can be held in which demand is withheld.
USE - For a modified form of Vickrey **auction**.
ADVANTAGE - Maximizes revenues and/or profits to sellers, or if a reverse **auction** is held minimizes cost to the buyer.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a flow chart for sorting bids.

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: ONE; SIDE; DEFINE; METHOD; SYSTEM; MODIFIED; FORM; **AUCTION**; MARKET; DERIVATIVE; RESERVE; PRICE

Class Codes

	International Patent Classification				
IPC	Class Level	Scope	Position	Status	Version Date
G06Q-0030/00	A	I		R	20060101
G06Q-0030/00	C	I		R	20060101

ECLA: G06Q-030/00C4
US Classification, Current Main: 705-037000
US Classification, Issued: 70537
File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05A

35/5/25 (Item 25 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX
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0010173153 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2000-482551/200042
Related WPI Acc No: 1998-348749
XRPX Acc No: N2000-358795
Auction-based trading system has central server linked to participants that makes trading to proceed on price levels in several trading states defining participant's abilities to engage in item trading activity
Patent Assignee: CANTOR FITZGERALD LP (CANT-N); CANTOR FITZGERALD SECURITIES (CANT-N); CEPH LLC (CEPH-N); CFPH LLC (CFPH-N); FRASER S (FRAS-I); LUTNICK H (LUTN-I); NN (NNNN-N); PAUL B (PAUL-I)
Inventor: FRASER S; FRASER S A; LUTNICK H; LUTNIK H; PAUL B

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
CN 1342298	A	20020327	CN 1999816843	A	19991105	200247	E
WO 200030709	A1	20000629	US 1999US26154	A	19991205	200072	B
AU 200014690	A	20000712	US 2000246904	A	19991205	200048	E
NO 200202975	W	20020506	WO 1999US26154	A	19991105	200287	E
			NO 200020084	A	20009605		
NZ 512905	A1	20021122	NZ 19993501	A	19991105	200368	E
			WO 1999US26154	A	19991105		
ZA 200904628	A	20021023	ZA 200946898	A	20009605	200308	E
US 20030149636	A1	20030807	US 1999US26154	A	19991205	200358	E
CZ 200102155	A3	20011017	US 1999US26154	A	19991205	200172	E
			CZ 20022555 17	A	20029905		

MX 2001006215	A1	20020601	WO 1999US26154	A	19991105	200365	E
			MX 20016215	A	20010618		
AU 2004222811	A1	20041118	AU 200014690	A	19991105	200505	NCE
			AU 2004222811	A	20041022		
US 6850907	B2	20050201	US 1996766733	A	19961213	200511	E
			US 1998216464	A	19981218		
AU 779178	B2	20050113	AU 200014690	A	19991105	200512	E
RU 2251728	C2	20050510	WO 1999US26154	A	19991105	200532	E
			RU 2001119982	A	19991105		
US 20050160032	A1	20050721	US 1996766733	A	19961213	200548	E
			US 1998216464	A	19981218		
			US 2002251717	A	20020920		
			US 200580322	A	20050315		
US 6963856	B2	20051108	US 1996766733	A	19961213	200574	E
			US 1998216464	A	19981218		
			US 2002251717	A	20020920		
NO 200600090	A	20010816	NO 20012875	A	20010611	200621	E
			NO 200690	A	20060106		
NO 321175	B1	20060327	WO 1999US26154	A	19991105	200623	E
			NO 20012875	A	20010611		
IL 143722	A	20060611	IL 143722	A	19991105	200670	E
CN 1897029	A	20070117	CN 200510134147	A	19991105	200735	E
AU 2007202794	A1	20070712	AU 2004222811	A	20041022	200808	NCE
			AU 2007202794	A	20070615		
AU 2004222811	B2	20070712	AU 200014690	A	19991105	200808	NCE
			AU 2004222811	A	20041022		
KR 745538	B1	20070803	WO 1999US26154	A	19991105	200838	E
			KR 2001707716	A	20010618		

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1996766733 A 19961213; US 1998216464 A 19981218; US 2002251717 A 20020920; AU 2004222811 A 20041022; US 200580322 A 20050315; AU 2007202794 A 20070615

Patent Details					
Patent Number	**Kind**	**Lan**	**Pgs**	**Draw**	**Filing Notes**
WO 2000038093	A1	EN	73	12	
National Designated States, Original					AE AL AU AZ BA BB BG BR CA CN CU CZ EE GD GE HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LV MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL RO SG SI SK TR TT UA UZ VN YU ZA
Regional Designated States, Original					AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
AU 200014690	A	EN			Based on OPI patent	WO 2000038093
NO 200102875	A	NO			PCT Application	WO 1999US26154
EP 1151408	A1	EN			PCT Application	WO 1999US26154
					Based on OPI patent	WO 2000038093
Regional Designated					AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

States, Original					Based on OPI patent	WO 2000038093
BR 199916808	A	PT			PCT Application	WO 1999US26154
					Based on OPI patent	WO 2000038093
CZ 200102155	A3	CS			PCT Application	WO 1999US26154
					Based on OPI patent	WO 2000038093
US 20020169703	A1	EN			C-I-P of application	US 1996766733
					C-I-P of patent	US 5905974
JP 2002533816	W	JA	120		PCT Application	WO 1999US26154
					Based on OPI patent	WO 2000038093
NZ 512905	A	EN			PCT Application	WO 1999US26154
					Based on OPI patent	WO 2000038093
ZA 200104628	A	EN	55			
US 20030149636	A1	EN			C-I-P of application	US 1996766733
					Continuation of application	US 1998216464
					C-I-P of patent	US 5905974
MX 2001006215	A1	ES			PCT Application	WO 1999US26154
					Based on OPI patent	WO 2000038093
AU 2004222811	A1	EN			Division of application	AU 200014690
US 6850907	B2	EN			C-I-P of application	US 1996766733
					C-I-P of patent	US 5905974
AU 779178	B2	EN			Previously issued patent	AU 200014690
					Based on OPI patent	WO 2000038093
RU 2251728	C2	RU			PCT Application	WO 1999US26154
					Based on OPI patent	WO 2000038093
US 20050160032	A1	EN			C-I-P of application	US 1996766733
					Continuation of application	US 1998216464
					Continuation of application	US 2002251717
					C-I-P of patent	US 5905974
					Continuation of patent	US 6850907
US 6963856	B2	EN			C-I-P of application	US 1996766733
					Continuation of application	US 1998216464
					C-I-P of patent	US 5905974
					Continuation of patent	US 6850907
NO 200600090	A	NO			Division of application	NO 20012875
NO 321175	B1	NO			PCT Application	WO 1999US26154
					Previously issued patent	NO 200102875
IL 143722	A	EN			Based on OPI patent	WO 2000038093
AU 2007202794	A1	EN			Division of application	AU 2004222811
AU 2004222811	B2	EN			Division of application	AU 200014690
KR 745538	B1	KO			PCT Application	WO 1999US26154
					Previously issued patent	KR 2002004938

Alerting Abstract WO A1

NOVELTY - The communication links to participants transmit trading information on price and transaction attributes of select **items** and participant interactive inputs in response to the information. Central server linked to participants is programmed with trading control logic to make trading to proceed on price levels in several trading states which define participant's abilities to engage in **item** trading activity.

DESCRIPTION - The select **items** include bid, offer and trade execution commands. The central server (20) is programmed with a predetermined trading control logic which comprises the protocol of trade sequences directed to implementing interactive bidding, offering, and trading commands directed by the participants. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for **auction**-based trading method.

USE - For managing trading of select classes of assets including securities, financial instruments, **commodities**.

ADVANTAGE - Enables transacting bid-offer trading fairly and quickly, while providing for distribution of trading incentives effectively. Allocates trades in uniform trading increments among buyers and sellers, hence distributing select market data in real time manner.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the system block diagram of **auction**-based trading system.

20 Central server

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: **AUCTION**; BASED; TRADE; SYSTEM; CENTRAL; SERVE; LINK; PARTICIPATING; PROCEED; PRICE; LEVEL; STATE; DEFINE; ENGAGE; **ITEM**; ACTIVE

Class Codes

	International Patent Classification				
IPC	**Class Level**	**Scope**	**Position**	**Status**	**Version Date**
G06F-017/60			Main		"Version 7"
G06Q-0030/00	A	I		R	20060101
G06Q-0030/00	A	I	F		20060101
G06Q-0030/00	A	I	F	B	20060101
G06Q-0030/00	A	I	F	R	20060101
G06Q-0040/00	A	I	L	R	20060101
G06Q-0050/00	A	I	L	R	20060101
G06Q-0099/00	A	I	F	R	20060101
G06F	S	I		R	20060101
G06Q-0030/00	C	I		R	20060101
G06Q-0030/00	C	I	F	B	20060101
G06Q-0030/00	C	I	F	R	20060101
G06Q-0040/00	C	I	L	R	20060101
G06Q-0050/00	C	I	L	R	20060101
G06Q-0099/00	C	I		R	20060101

ECLA: G06Q-030/00C
US Classification, Current Main: 705-026000, 705-037000
US Classification, Issued: 70537, 70526, 70537, 70537, 70537

Japan National Classification FI Terms			
G06F-017/60 302 Z			
G06F-017/60 236 C	Facet	Rank	Type
G06F-017/60 332 G			

G06F-017/60   ZEC

Japan National Classification F Terms		
Theme	View Point + Figure	Additional Code
5B049		
5B055		

File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05A

35/5/27 (Item 27 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX
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0007867074 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 1996-497833/199649
XRPX Acc No: N1996-419772
Computer implemented crossing network which matches buy and sell orders for trading instruments - receives satisfaction density profile for buying or selling from trader terminal and matches pairs of profiles with each other
Patent Assignee: MJT HOLDINGS INC (MJTH-N); OPTIMA TECHNOLOGIES INC (OPTI-N); OPTIMARK TECHNOLOGIES INC (OPTI-N); OPTIMARK TECHNOLOGY CO (OPTI-N)
Inventor: LUPIEN W A; RICHARD J T; RICKARD J T

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
Patent Family			WO 1996US7265			19960426	
10 countries							
WO 9638820	A1	19960922	WO 1996US7265	A	19950822	200609	B
AU 199659232	A	19961118	US 1996592304	A	19960426	199710	E
AU 799023454	B	20020406	AU 199659232	A	19960426	200023	E
KR 5000058095	A	19990126	WO 1996US7265	A	19950426	200604	E
EP 823095	A1	19980211	EP 199707804	A	19960426	199811	E
US 6098051	A	20000801	WO 1996US7265	A	19950822	200039	E
NO 199704926	A	19971223	WO 1996US7265	A	19960426	199811	E
			NO 199742674	A	19971024		
PW 2260869	62	20030200	WO 1996US7265	A	19960329	200635	E
US 5845266	A	19981201	US 1995520328	A	19950828	199904	E
CA 199769408	A3	19980716	WO 1996US7265	A	19960426	200266	E
			CZ 19973408	A	19960426		
NZ 309241	A	19990329	NZ 309241	A	19960426	199918	E
			WO 1996US7265	A	19960426		
JP 11504455	W	19990420	JP 1996532813	A	19960426	199926	E
			WO 1996US7265	A	19960426		
US 5950177	A	19990907	US 1995430212	A	19950427	199943	E
			US 1997892598	A	19970715		
BR 199608244	A	19990824	BR 19968244	A	19960426	200001	E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1995430212 A 19950427; US 1995571328 A 19951212; US 1997892598 A 19970715; US 1997951304 A 19971016

					Patent Details	
Patent Number	**Kind**	**Lan**	**Pgs**	**Draw**	**Filing Notes**	
WO 1996034357	A1	EN	88	11		
National Designated States, Original	AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN					
Regional Designated States, Original	AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG					
AU 199659232	A	EN			Based on OPI patent	WO 1996034357
ZA 199602454	A	EN	85			
US 5689652	A	EN	26			
EP 823095	A1	EN			PCT Application	WO 1996US7265
					Based on OPI patent	WO 1996034357
Regional Designated States, Original	AL AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC NL PT SE SI					
NO 199704926	A	NO			PCT Application	WO 1996US7265
TW 326088	A	ZH				
CZ 199703408	A3	CS			PCT Application	WO 1996US7265
					Based on OPI patent	WO 1996034357
NZ 309241	A	EN			PCT Application	WO 1996US7265
					Based on OPI patent	WO 1996034357
JP 11504455	W	JA	80		PCT Application	WO 1996US7265
					Based on OPI patent	WO 1996034357
US 5950177	A	EN			Continuation of application	US 1995430212
					Continuation of patent	US 5689652
BR 199608244	A	PT			PCT Application	WO 1996US7265
					Based on OPI patent	WO 1996034357
IL 117424	A	EN				
US 6012046	A	EN			Continuation of application	US 1995571328
AU 714321	B	EN			Previously issued patent	AU 9659232
					Based on OPI patent	WO 1996034357
KR 1999008095	A	KO	17		PCT Application	WO 1996US7265
					Based on OPI patent	WO 1996034357
US 6098051	A	EN			Continuation of application	US 1995571328
					PCT Application	WO 1996US7265
					Continuation of patent	US 5845266
					Based on OPI patent	WO 1996034357
RU 2161819	C2	RU			PCT Application	WO 1996US7265
					Based on OPI patent	WO 1996034357

Alerting Abstract WO A1

The network includes several trader terminals for entering orders in the form of a satisfaction density profile representing **price** and quantity combinations. A matching controller computer is coupled to each of the trader terminals. It receives the profiles and stores them as files. The controller pairs matching profiles of buy and sell orders. A mutual satisfaction function is then **calculated** based on several quantity and **price** combinations. The combinations are then ranked according to the degree of mutual satisfaction. Orders are then matched within the ranking. The controller also selects between combinations which have the same ranking.
USE/ADVANTAGE - For dating service. For trading event tickets. For trading securities. Matches various factors. Improved mutual satisfaction.

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: COMPUTER; IMPLEMENT; CROSS; NETWORK; MATCH; BUY; SELL; ORDER; TRADE; INSTRUMENT; RECEIVE; DENSITY; PROFILE; TERMINAL; PAIR

Class Codes

International Patent Classification					
IPC	Class Level	Scope	Position	Status	Version Date
G06F-015/21; G06F-017/60			Main		"Version 7"
G06F-015/40			Secondary		"Version 7"
G06F-0015/00	A	I		R	20060101
G06Q-0030/00	A	I	L	R	20060101
G06Q-0040/00	A	I		R	20060101
G06Q-0050/00	A	I	L	R	20060101
G06F	S	I		R	20060101
G06F-0015/00	C	I		R	20060101
G06Q-0030/00	C	I	L	R	20060101
G06Q-0040/00	C	I		R	20060101
G06Q-0050/00	C	I	L	R	20060101

ECLA: G06Q-040/00B
US Classification, Current Main: 705-03600R, 705-037000; Secondary: 705-035000
US Classification, Issued: 395237, 70537, 70535, 70536, 70537, 70535, 70537, 70535, 70536, 70537, 7054 , 70530, 70535, 70536, 70538
File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-H07C; T01-J05A; T01-J05B4; T01-M02A1

35/5/28 (Item 28 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX
(c) 2009 Thomson Reuters. All rights reserved.
0007718913 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 1996-341760/199634
Related WPI Acc No: 1997-178732
XRPX Acc No: N1996-287688
Computerised, automated item inventory replenishment method - involves calculating Dynamic Order Point value and Dynamic Order Quantity values to generate replenishment order for vendor
Patent Assignee: ENTERPRISE SYSTEMS INC (SYST-N)
Inventor: PIRELLI T

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Pate Fa Application Number Kind	Date	Update	Type

| US 5537313 | A | 19960716 | US 1993155175 | A | 19931122 | 199634 | B |

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1993155175 A 19931122

	Patent Details				
Patent Number	Kind	Lan	Pgs	Draw	Filing Notes
US 5537313	A	EN	11		

Alerting Abstract US A

The method involves a user inputting **maximum** day inventory values, safety stock day values and review time day values. The central computer **calculates** an average daily usage value, a lead time days value, an on-hand quantity and an open order quantity. The safety stock days value, the review time days value and the lead time days value are added and multiplied with the average daily use value to generate a Dynamic Order Point.

A consumer inputs identifiers for each **item** issued, which are then communicated to the central computer which decrements these values from the on-hand quantity. The on-hand quantity is then compared with the Dynamic Order Point. The **maximum** days inventory is added to the lead time days value and multiplied by the average daily usage value to generate a **product**. The on-hand quantity and the open order quantity are subtracted from the **product** to generate a Dynamic Order Quantity. A replenishment order is transmitted to a vendor. The open order quantity is then incremented by the Dynamic Order Quantity.

ADVANTAGE - **Optimises** inventory replenishment system. Provides accurate **cost** accounting information. **Supplies** reordered dynamically when needed and in quantities reflecting institutional requirements. Provides accurate and easy tracking of issues allowing **competitive bidding** situations. **Distribution** of **supplies** is monitored providing record of system users and consumer consumption.

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: COMPUTER; AUTOMATIC; **ITEM**; INVENTORY; REPLENISH; METHOD; CALCULATE; DYNAMIC; ORDER; POINT; VALUE; QUANTITY; GENERATE; VENDING

Class Codes

	International Patent Classification				
IPC	Class Level	Scope	Position	Status	Version Date
G06Q-0010/00	A			R	20060101
G07F-0007/10	A			R	20060101
G06Q-0010/00	C			R	20060101
G07F-0007/10	C			R	20060101

ECLA: G06Q-010/00E, G07F-007/10D6K
US Classification, Issued: 364403, 235385
File Segment: EPI;
DWPI Class: T01
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05A

B. Patent Files, Full-Text

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File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2009/UB=20090709|UT=20090702
        (c) 2009 WIPO/Thomson
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-200929
        (c) 2009 European Patent Office

Set     Items    Description
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S1      409192   AUCTION? OR (COMPETITIVE??(2N)(BUY OR BUYS OR BUYING OR BOUGHT OR
 PURCHAS??? OR BID OR BIDDING OR BIDS OR BADE OR BIDDE??)) OR (ASSET OR MATCHING OR
 EXCHANG?)(2N)(EXCHANG? OR ALLOCAT? OR SYSTEM?? OR NETWORK?? OR FORUM?? OR
MARKETPLACE??
 OR VENUE??) OR SELL?(1W)(OFF OR OFFS) OR PUBLIC?(2N)(SALE? OR SELL? OR SOLD)

S2     1927950  COMMODITY OR COMMODITIES OR ITEM OR ITEMS OR PRODUCT OR PRODUCTS OR
 OBJECT OR OBJECTS OR ARTICLE OR ARTICLES OR GOODS OR WARE OR WARES OR MERCHANDISE

S3      723251  CAR OR CARS OR VEHICLE OR VEHICLES OR AUTOMOBILE OR AUTOMOBILES OR
TRUCK OR TRUCKS OR SUV OR SUVS OR VAN OR VANS OR SEDAN OR SEDANS OR WAGON OR WAGONS

S4      184226   (OPTIMA? OR OPTIMUM OR OPTIMIZ? OR OPTIMIS? OR ENHANC? OR MAXIM???? OR
 MAXIMIZ? OR MAXIMIS? OR IDEAL?)(15N)(DISTRIBUT? OR ALLOCAT? OR ALLOT? OR DELIVER? OR
 SUPPLY? OR SUPPLIE?? OR DISPERS?)

S5       22468   (PRICE OR PRICES OR COST OR COSTS)(15N)(FORECAST? OR PREDICT? OR
 CALCULAT? OR PROJECT?)

S6      246686   ELASTIC?
S7      154047   (PAST OR PREVIOUS OR HISTOR???? OR EARLIER OR OLD OR OLDER OR
 PRIOR)(10N)(SALE OR SALES OR SOLD OR SELLING OR TRANSACTION OR TRANSACTIONS OR DATA OR
 PURCHASE?? OR BOUGHT)

S8     2176866  S2 OR S3
S9        1181  S1(S)S8(S)S4
S10        143  S9(S)(S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S11          8  S10 AND IC=(G06Q-030/00 OR G06Q-0030/00 OR G06Q-010/00 OR G06Q-0010/00)
S12          2  S9(S)S5(S)S6(S)S7
S13         25  S9(S)S5(S)S7
S14          3  S13 AND IC=G06Q
S15      25379  S1(10N)(SITE OR SITES OR LOCATION OR LOCATIONS OR PLACE OR PLACES OR
SPOT OR SPOTS OR YARD OR YARDS)

S16     595713  S8(10N)(MAKE OR MAKES OR MODEL OR MODELS OR TYPE OR TYPES OR KIND OR
 KINDS OR YEAR OR YEARS OR ATTRIBUTE OR ATTRIBUTES OR FEATURE OR FEATURES OR COLOR OR
 COLORS OR MILEAGE)

S17         85  S15(S)S16(S)S4
S18         47  S17(S)(S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S19          5  S18 AND IC=G06Q
S20         26  S18 AND IC=G06F
S21         30  S9 AND IC=(G06Q-030/00 OR G06Q-0030/00 OR G06Q-010/00 OR G06Q-0010/00)
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21/3K/5 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349: PCT FULLTEXT
01750791

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR FACILITATING STRATEGIC SOURCING AND VENDOR MANAGEMENT
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE PERMETTANT DE FACILITER UN APPROVISIONNEMENT STRATEGIQUE ET UNE GESTION DE
FOURNISSEUR

Patent Applicant/ Patent Assignee:

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES COMPANY INC; General Counsel's Office, American Express Tower, World Financial Center, New York, New York 10285-4900
US; US (Residence); US (Nationality)
(For all designated states except: US)
BRITTON Paul Stewart; Unit 1005, 21 Cadigal Avenue, Prymont, Sydney, New South Wales 2009
AU; AU (Residence); GB (Nationality)
(Designated only for: US)
CAMPLING Julie Elisabeth; 200 Vesey Street, Mail Code 01-30-06, New York, New York 10285
US; US (Residence); GB (Nationality)
(Designated only for: US)
DALTON Noreen; 200 Vesey Street, New York, New York 10285
US; US (Residence); US (Nationality)
(Designated only for: US)
DOWELL Richard Raymond JR; 13201 South 38th Place, Phoenix, Arizona 85044
US; US (Residence); US (Nationality)
(Designated only for: US)
GRIMES Victor Jodean; 1960 E. Pebble Beach Drive, Tempe, Arizona 85282
US; US (Residence); US (Nationality)
(Designated only for: US)
RYNARD Theresa Marie; #01-16 Villa Chancery, 39 Chancery Lane, Singapore 309568
SG; SG (Residence); GB (Nationality)
(Designated only for: US)
GLOT Catherine; 29 Rue Boulard, F-75014 Paris
FR; FR (Residence); FR (Nationality)
(Designated only for: US)

Patent Applicant/ Inventor:

BRITTON Paul Stewart
Unit 1005, 21 Cadigal Avenue, Prymont, Sydney, New South Wales 2009; AU; AU (Residence); GB (Nationality);
(Designated only for: US)
CAMPLING Julie Elisabeth
200 Vesey Street, Mail Code 01-30-06, New York, New York 10285; US; US (Residence); GB (Nationality);
(Designated only for: US)
DALTON Noreen
200 Vesey Street, New York, New York 10285; US; US (Residence); US (Nationality); (Designated only for: US)
DOWELL Richard Raymond JR
13201 South 38th Place, Phoenix, Arizona 85044; US; US (Residence); US (Nationality); (Designated only for: US)
GRIMES Victor Jodean
1960 E. Pebble Beach Drive, Tempe, Arizona 85282; US; US (Residence); US (Nationality); (Designated only for: US)
RYNARD Theresa Marie
#01-16 Villa Chancery, 39 Chancery Lane, Singapore 309568; SG; SG (Residence); GB (Nationality); (Designated only for: US)
GLOT Catherine
29 Rue Boulard, F-75014 Paris; FR; FR (Residence); FR (Nationality); (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

SOBLEMAN Howard I (agent)
Snell & Wilmer L.L.P., One Arizona Center, 400 East Van Buren Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85004-2202; US;

	Country	Number	Kind	Date
Patent	WO	2008147419	A1	20081204
Application	WO	2007US71241		20070614
Priorities	US	2007757203		20070601

International Patent Classes (Version 8/ R) IPC	Level	Value	Position	Status	Version	Action	Source	Office
G06Q-0010/ 00...								

Language Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext word count: 16161

Detailed Description:

...it may be necessary or desirable to liaison with the organization's general counsel to ensure that the non-disclosure agreements are legally sound.

The **commodity** manager finalizes the sourcing invitation to invite suppliers to the sourcing event and confirms participants. Specifically, the selected suppliers from the final RFx list that were previously approved by the organization's key stakeholders are invited to participate in the sourcing event and the **commodity** manager confirms the participant list prior to sending out invitations. A sourcing invitation letter is distributed to all suppliers on the participant list prior to publishing the event. If the event is a reverse auction, the invitation letter should be **enhanced** to include specialized instructions that the **supplier** will need in order to participate. Such special instructions may include information sufficient to enable participants to perform pre-event estimates and analyses based on the **items** that the organization seeks to procure.

As used herein, a reverse auction, enables the buyer to create a sourcing event for a single item and...to the sourcing team and an extended team if desired by the organization In one embodiment, the commodity manager may perform a second round of **supplier** due diligence to create a reduced or more **optimized supplier** list The organization's relationship manager may review the **supplier** sort list to highlight issues and/or opportunities prior to the presentation to sponsors The qualified supplier list may further be reviewed by the organizations...

...organization's needs into objective measures and matrices The selection criteria template also fosters the creation of a level playing field through the ranking of **suppliers** and **delivering optimum** sourcing solutions In one embodiment, selection $c\int ite\int ia$ include weighted hurdles and ratings based on how well the suppliers can provide the needed **goods** and/or services Creating supplier selections can be further broken down into two stages The first stage translates business requirements into specific selection $c\int i$... ...obtaining funding, preparing a contract based on the negotiation, recording the contract, and/or conducting enablement activities for the supplier (Figure IB, step 400) The **commodity** manager may develop a negotiation strategy (step 402) by selecting and confirming participants for the negotiation team Development of the negotiation strategy may further include identifying the organizations needs, the organization's desires, and gaps within the RFx responses from the supplier list The **commodity** manager may further analyze each team member in light of their availability, strengths, skill sets, and/or the like in order to assign specific roles The **commodity** manager and negotiation team should work together to develop the negotiation strategy In one embodiment, worksheets may be provided in order to help the team... ...target for the negotiation and fully document a back-up plan With a negotiation strategy defined, the strategy and plan should be reviewed by the **commodity** manager and/or any other designated third-party reviewers The **commodity** manager and/or negotiation team may conduct the negotiation (step 404) by conducting a first round negotiation in substantial compliance with the approved negotiation strategy and plan At the completion of a negotiation session, the **commodity** manager may evaluate the negotiation results to determine whether a second negotiation is needed and/or desired Again, if the **commodity** manager evaluates the results of a second negotiation and determines that the defined results where not achieved, a third negotiation may be conducted Following a successful negotiation, the **commodity** manager may develop a recommendation based on the negotiation results and present the recommendation to a sponsor for approval In one embodiment, the negotiation team may conduct negotiations through implementation of the negotiation strategy, meeting with suppliers individually, and/or performing a reverse **auction** with all, or a subset of, the participating suppliers The negotiation team may conduct as many negotiation sessions and/or reverse **auctions** as needed in order to meet the negotiation goals To determine whether further negotiations and/or reverse **auctions** are needed, the team evaluates the negotiation results against the defined objectives When the negotiation sessions and/or reverse **auctions** are complete, the team selects potential supplier(s) to present to the sponsor A final cost benefit analysis may be performed following the selection of... ...hoc basis and by the organizations global procurement group or any other designated group or party with knowledge in developing

accurate cost benefit analysis The **commodity** manager may select a supplier based on supplier negotiation (step 406) by ensuƒing that the selection complies with a relationship manager, a business unit sales team, a vender relationship manager, and/or any other designated internal or external party The **commodity** manager further finalizes terms and conditions to develop a final recommendation to present to a sponsor for approval When the selection is approved, the **commodity** manager may notify the selected supplier as well as notify those suppliers that were not selected In one embodiment, the notification may include reasons for... ...not selecting a supplier Such notification may help non-selected suppliers to understand the organization's needs and desires for possible future supplier selections The **commodity** manager may obtain funding (step 408) by obtaining financial authorization from, for example, the responsible business unit Moreover, a number of steps may be incorporated... ...approval of funding documentation and authoƒization for the procurement itself In one embodiment, financial approval is obtained from the affected business unit The **commodity** manager may prepare a contract based on the negotiation (step 410) by preparing contractual documentation Preparing contractual documentation may further include, for example, preparing operational... ...be entered into a contract catalog Moreover, the electronic representation of the contract may be transmitted to a file repository for long term storage The **commodity** manager may conduct activities directed toward the enablement of a supplier (step 416) by, for example, facilitating a change management communication, finalizing a supplier analysis... ...or measuring performance based on the contract With a contract in place, processes are implemented to ensure consistency, expediency, and accuracy in procuring the contracted **item** With reference to Figure 5, the organization may procure an **item** 500 by, for example, creating an order for the **item**, conducting order management, receiving the **item**, and/or managing the **item** hfecycle (Figure IB, step 500) The **commodity** manager may create an order for an **item** (step 502) by creating a request for the order A request for an order may comprise standardized processes and/or templates providing a uniform methodology... ...the supporting documentation for approval, obtaining financial approval for the request, creating a purchase order, and/or submitting the purchase order to a supplier The **commodity** manager may facilitate order management (step 504) by, for example, managing order fulfillment, managing back order processing, managing order deliverables, and/or documenting order milestones After the **item** received and/or service rendered (step 506), the **commodity** manager manages the asset hfecycle (step 510) Managing the asset throughout its hfecycle is essential for making informed business decisions, optimizing the existing infrastructure, cutting... ...asset lifecycle management strategy should be flexible and innovative, extending all the way from initial procurement to final disposal With reference to Figure 6, the **commodity** manager oversees the reconciliation of the transaction relating to the procurement 600 Reconciliation may include, for example, receiving an invoice for the **item**, processing the invoice, performing a query resolution, capturing transaction data, processing transaction data, reviewing processing, generating a payment based on the transaction data, performing accounting... ...the transaction, entering information relating to the transaction into a contact database, and/or performing a process analysis (Figure IB, step 600) When a procured **item** is received at the organization, it may be accompanied with an invoice confirming, for example, the **item** purchase, quantity, price per unit, subtotal due, taxes, total due, and/or the like The **commodity** manager receives the invoice (step 602) and validates the invoice for the **item**, sorts the invoice according to an **item** category, batches the invoice, scans the invoice, rejects the invoice when it is defective, and/or maintains an invoice log To ensure that the invoice is compliant with a negotiated contract (step 604), the **commodity** manager validates the approval requirements for the invoice The approval requirements are defined by the organization to ensure consistent compliance across business units Further, the **commodity** manager takes steps to ensure that the invoice is compliant with a regulatory policy and matches the invoice to a purchase ordei The **commodity** manager may perform a query resolution (step 606) by monitoring queries relating to inadequate and/or missing information for invoice processing The **commodity** manager may, for example, capture transaction data (step 608) from an accounts payable system, perform batch balancing for the transaction data, and/or post the... ...resolving rejected transaction data In one embodiment, the invoice may be added to centralized accounting systems by way of electronic invoice upload (step 614) The **commodity** manager may perform accounting based on transaction data (step 616) by performing a month-end accounting and uploading accounting entries from accounts payable to a ... ...Further, a list of elements does not include only those elements but may include other elements not expressly listed or inherent to such process, method, **article**, or apparatus.

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR INVENTORY CONTROL
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE GESTION D'INVENTAIRE

Patent Applicant/ Patent Assignee:

NAMX INC; 3455 Peachtree Road, 5th Floor, Atlanta, GA 30326
US; US (Residence); US (Nationality)
(For all designated states except: US)
SHARPE Wess Eric; 250 Pharr Road, Unit 1505, Atlanta, GA 30305
US; US (Residence); US (Nationality)
SCHORVITZ Eric Burton; 1290 Vintage Club Drive, Duluth, GA 30097
US; US (Residence); US (Nationality)

Patent Applicant/ Inventor:

SHARPE Wess Eric
250 Pharr Road, Unit 1505, Atlanta, GA 30305; US; US (Residence); US (Nationality);
SCHORVITZ Eric Burton
1290 Vintage Club Drive, Duluth, GA 30097; US; US (Residence); US (Nationality);

Legal Representative:

BHARGAVA Adesh(agent)
Dykema Gossett PLLC, 1300 I Street, N.W., Third Floor West, Washington, D.C. 20005-3552; US;

	Country	Number	Kind	Date
Patent	WO	200735195	A2-A3	20070329
Application	WO	2006US25011		20060627
Priorities	US	2005694318		20050627

International Patent Classes (Version 8/ R) IPC	Level	Value	Position	Status	Version	Action	Source	Office
G06Q-0010/ 00...								

Language Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext word count: 31321

Detailed Description:

...Further, physical auctions often fail to convey adequate product information to enable buyer confidence and still significantly limit the pool of available participants.

[0010] Recent **auction** improvements include the use of internet video to bring more buyers and reduce participant costs. More significantly, several **auctioneers** and remarketers have developed or implemented e-commerce based systems for used **vehicle** wholesaling such as Manheini Online (www.manheimcom), ATC (www.autotradecenter.com), Adesa (rw.adesa. com) and General Motors (www.gmonlineauctions.com). **Car** manufacturers have also adopted electronic systems for wholesaling used **vehicles** to their dealers and allowing dealers to **exchange** used **vehicles**. The limited number of participants in these systems, however, fails to **optimize** value. Further, these systems also do not integrate freight **delivery** resulting in buyer uncertainty regarding **delivery** costs and timing. The inability to guarantee freight cost and delivery in these systems creates uncertainty thereby decreasing potential sales, satisfaction, and profits.

[0011] The...

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DISTRIBUTION OF WHOLESALE GOODS
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE DISTRIBUTION DE BIENS DE GROS

Patent Applicant/Patent Assignee:

NAMX INC; 3455 Peachtree Road, 5th Floor, Atlanta, GA 30326
US; US (Residence); US (Nationality)
(For all designated states except: US)
SHARPE Wess Eric; 250 Pharr Road, Unit 1505, Atlanta, GA 30305
US; US (Residence); US (Nationality)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

SHARPE Wess Eric
250 Pharr Road, Unit 1505, Atlanta, GA 30305; US; US (Residence); US (Nationality);

Legal Representative:

REES John W et al(agent)
DYKEMA GOSSETT PLLC, 39577 Woodward Avenue, Suite 300, Bloomfield Hills, MI 48304; US;

	Country	Number	Kind	Date
Patent	WO	200702650	A2-A3	20070104
Application	WO	2006US24936		20060627
Priorities	US	2005694318		20050627

International Patent Classes (Version 8/R) IPC	Level	Value	Position	Status	Version	Action	Source	Office
G06Q-0030/00...								

Language Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext word count: 18244

Detailed Description:

...Further, physical auctions often fail to convey adequate product information to enable buyer confidence and still significantly limit the pool of available participants.

[0010] Recent auction improvements include the use of internet video to bring more buyers and reduce participant costs. More significantly, several auctioneers and remarketers have developed or implemented e-

cornmerce based systems for used **vehicle** wholesaling such as Manheim Online (www.manheim.com), ATC (www. autotradecenter. corn), Adesa (www. adesa. corn) and General Motors (www.gmonlineauctions.com). **Car** manufacturers have also adopted electronic systems for wholesaling used **vehicles** to their dealers and allowing dealers to **exchange** used **vehicles**. The limited number of participants in these systems, however, fails to **optimize** value. Further, these systems also do not integrate freight **delivery** resulting in buyer uncertainty regarding **delivery** costs and timing. The inability to guarantee freight cost and delivery in these systems creates uncertainty thereby decreasing potential sales, satisfaction, and profits.

[0011] The...

21/3K/17 (Item 17 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349: PCT FULLTEXT
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01459380

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR FACILITATING THE SALE OF A TANGIBLE GOOD THROUGH AN AUCTION PROCESS
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DESTINES A FACILITER LA VENTE DE PRODUITS TANGIBLES A TRAVERS UN PROCEDE D'ENCHERE

Patent Applicant/ Patent Assignee:

NAMX INC; 3455 Peachtree Road, 5th Foor, Atlanta, GA 30326
US; US (Residence); US (Nationality)
(For all designated states except: US)
SHARPE Wess Eric; 250 Pharr Road, Unit 1505, Atlanta, GA 30305
US; -- (Residence); US (Nationality)
(Designated for all)

Patent Applicant/ Inventor:

SHARPE Wess Eric
250 Pharr Road, Unit 1505, Atlanta, GA 30305; US; -- (Residence); US (Nationality); (Designated for all)

Legal Representative:

MORELLA Timothy M et al(agent)
DYKEMA GOSSETT PLLC, 10 South Wacker Drive, Suite 2300, Chicago, IL 60606; US;

	Country	Number	Kind	Date
Patent	WO	200702624	A2-A3	20070104
Application	WO	2006US24882		20060627
Priorities	US	2005694318		20050627

International Patent Classes (Version 8/ R) IPC	Level	Value	Position	Status	Version	Action	Source	Office
G06Q-0030/ 00...								

Language Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext word count: 5765

Detailed Description:

...Further, physical auctions often fail to convey adequate product information to enable buyer confidence and still significantly limit the pool of available participants.

[018] Recent **auction** improvements include the use of Internet video to bring more buyers and reduce participant costs. More significantly, several **auctioneers** and re-marketers have developed or implemented e-commerce based systems for used **vehicle** wholesaling such as Manheim Online (www.manheim.com), ATC (www.autotradecenter.com), Adesa (www.adesa. com) and General Motors (www.grnonlineauctions.com). **Car** manufacturers have also adopted electronic systems for wholesaling used **vehicles** to their dealers and allowing dealers to **exchange** used **vehicles**. The limited number of participants in these systems, however, fails to **optimize** value. Further, these systems also do not integrate freight **delivery** resulting in buyer uncertainty regarding **delivery** costs and timing. The inability to guarantee freight cost and delivery in these systems creates uncertainty thereby decreasing potential sales, satisfaction, and profits.

Page 5...

21/3K/18 (Item 18 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349: PCT FULLTEXT
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01459290

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR TANGIBLE GOOD VALUATION
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE D'EVALUATION DE BIENS MATERIELS

Patent Applicant/ Patent Assignee:

NAMX INC; 3455 PEACHTREE ROAD, 5th Floor, Atlanta, GA 30326
US; US (Residence); -- (Nationality)
(For all designated states except: US)
SHARPE Wess Eric; 250 Pharr Road, Unit 1505, Atlanta, GA 30305
US; US (Residence); US (Nationality)
SCHORVITZ Eric Burton; 1290 Vintage Club Drive, Duluth, GA 30097
US; US (Residence); US (Nationality)

Patent Applicant/ Inventor:

SHARPE Wess Eric
250 Pharr Road, Unit 1505, Atlanta, GA 30305; US; US (Residence); US (Nationality);
SCHORVITZ Eric Burton
1290 Vintage Club Drive, Duluth, GA 30097; US; US (Residence); US (Nationality);

Legal Representative:

REES John W(agent)
DYKEMA GOSSETT PLLC, 39577 Woodward Avenue, Suite 300, Bloomfield Hills, MI 48304; US;

	Country	Number	Kind	Date

	Country	Number	Kind	Date
Patent	WO	200702754	A2-A3	20070104
Application	WO	2006US25182		20060627
Priorities	US	2005694318		20050627

International Patent Classes (Version 8/R) IPC	Level	Value	Position	Status	Version	Action	Source	Office
G06Q-0030/00...								

Language Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext word count: 18588

Detailed Description:

...Further, physical auctions often fail to convey adequate product information to enable buyer confidence and still significantly limit the pool of available participants.

[0010] Recent **auction** improvements include the use of internet video to bring more buyers and reduce participant costs. More significantly, several **auctioneers** and remarketers have developed or implemented c-commerce based systems for used **vehicle** wholesaling such as Maltheim Online www.rnanheim.com), ATC (wv.autotradecenter.com), Adesa w.adesa.com) and General Motors gmonlineauctions. corn). **Car** manufacturers have also adopted electronic systems for wholesaling used **vehicles** to their dealers and allowing dealers to **exchange** used **vehicles**. The limited number of participants in these systems, however, fails to **optimize** value: Further, these systems also do not integrate fl-eight **delivery** resulting in buyer uncertainty regarding delivery costs and timing. The inability to guarantee freight cost and delivery in these systems creates uncertainty thereby decreasing potential...

21/3K/19 (Item 19 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349: PCT FULLTEXT
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01458370

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR CONTROLLING DEALER/CONSUMER INTERACTION
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE POUR COMMANDER L'INTERACTION NEGOCIANT/CONSOMMATEUR

Patent Applicant/Patent Assignee:

NAMX INC; 3455 Peachtree Road, 5th Floor, Atlanta, GA 30326
US; US (Residence); US (Nationality)
(For all designated states except: US)
SHARPE Wess Eric; 250 Pharr Road, Unit 1505, Atlanta, GA 30305
US; US (Residence); US (Nationality)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

SHARPE Wess Eric
250 Pharr Road, Unit 1505, Atlanta, GA 30305; US; US (Residence); US (Nationality);

Legal Representative:

BHARGAVA Adesh(agent)
DYKEMA GOSSETT PLLC, 1300 I Street, NW, Third Floor West, Washington, DC 20005-3552; US;

	Country	Number	Kind	Date
Patent	WO	200702759	A2-A3	20070104
Application	WO	2006US25192		20060627
Priorities	US	2005694318		20050627

International Patent Classes (Version 8/R) IPC	Level	Value	Position	Status	Version	Action	Source	Office
G06Q-0010/00...								

Language Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext word count: 20478

Detailed Description:

...Further, physical auctions often fail to convey adequate product information to enable buyer confidence and still significantly limit the pool of available participants.

[0010] Recent **auction** improvements include the use of internet video to bring more buyers and reduce participant costs. More significantly, several **auctioneers** and remarketers have developed or implemented e-commerce based systems for used **vehicle** wholesaling such as Manheim Online (www.manheim.com), ATC (www.autotradecenter.com), Adesa (www.adesa.com) and General Motors (www.gmonlineauctions.com). **Car** manufacturers have also adopted electronic systems for wholesaling used **vehicles** to their dealers and allowing dealers to **exchange** used **vehicles**. The limited number of participants in these systems, however, fails to **optimize** value. Further, these systems also do not integrate freight **delivery** resulting in buyer uncertainty regarding **delivery** costs and timing. The inability to guarantee freight cost and delivery in these systems creates uncertainty thereby decreasing potential sales, satisfaction, and profits.

[0011] The...

21/3K/20 (Item 20 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349: PCT FULLTEXT
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01458006

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR CONTROL, DISTRIBUTION AND PURCHASE OF WHOLESALE GOODS AND RELATED INTERACTIONS
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE POUR COMMANDER, DISTRIBUER ET ACHETER DES MARCHANDISES DE GROS ET INTERACTIONS ASSOCIEES

Patent Applicant/Patent Assignee:

NAMX INC; 3455 Peachtree Road, 5th Floor, Atlanta, GA 30326
US; US (Residence); US (Nationality)
(For all designated states except: US)

SHARPE Wess Eric; 250 Pharr Road, Unit 1505, Atlanta, GA 30305
US; US (Residence); US (Nationality)
(Designated only for: US)
SCHORVITZ Eric Burton; 1290 Vintage Club Drive, Duluth, GA 30097
US; US (Residence); US (Nationality)
(Designated only for: US)

Patent Applicant/ Inventor:

SHARPE Wess Eric
250 Pharr Road, Unit 1505, Atlanta, GA 30305; US; US (Residence); US (Nationality); (Designated only for: US)
SCHORVITZ Eric Burton
1290 Vintage Club Drive, Duluth, GA 30097; US; US (Residence); US (Nationality); (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

BHARGAVA Adesh(agent)
DYKEMA GOSSETT PLLC, 1300 I Street, N.w., Third Floor West, Washington, DC 20005-3552; US;

	Country	Number	Kind	Date
Patent	WO	200702680	A2-A3	20070104
Application	WO	2006US25009		20060627
Priorities	US	2005694318		20050627

International Patent Classes (Version 8/R) IPC	Level	Value	Position	Status	Version	Action	Source	Office
G06Q-0010/00......US								
G06Q-0030/00..								

Language Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext word count: 54180

Detailed Description:

...Further, physical auctions often fail to convey adequate product information to enable buyer confidence and still significantly limit the pool of available participants.

[0010] Recent **auction** improvements include the use of internet video to bring more buyers and reduce participant costs. More significantly, several **auctioneers** and remarketers have developed or implemented e-commerce based systems for used **vehicle** wholesaling such as Manheim Online (www.manheim.com), ATC (www.autotradecentercQrn), Adesa (www.adesa. com) and General Motors (www.gmonlineauctions.com). **Car** manufacturers have also adopted electronic systems for wholesaling used **vehicles** to their dealers and allowing dealers to **exchange** used **vehicles**. The limited number of participants in these systems, however, fails to **optimize** value. Further, these systems also do not integrate freight **delivery** resulting in buyer uncertainty regarding **delivery** costs and timing. The inability to guarantee freight cost and **delivery** in these systems creates uncertainty thereby decreasing potential sales, satisfaction, and profits.

[001.11...period of time, numerous indicators suggest that such a new vehicle wholesale market could surpass ten million U.S. transactions if designed properly.

026 Used **Automobile** Distribution In the same way that a new **vehicle** is very unlikely to maximize value at any given dealer, used **vehicle** value is best served by redistribution as well, if not more so. Unlike new **vehicle**

distribution and the arduous dealer trade system, the **auctions** have provided a crucial wholesale mechanism enabling dealers to buy and sell used **vehicles** in their own best interest since 1938. As such, the **auctions** assist millions of used **vehicles** to greater demand every year. Knowing that used **vehicle** value is critical to new **vehicle** sales, it is certain that the auto **auctions** have indirectly assisted millions of new **vehicle** sales as well. Adding to their **auctioneering** services, many of the **auctions** provide important services that likewise increase used **vehicle** value. In that way, the **auctions** are probably the foremost **vehicle** reconditioning practitioners in the world, manage more titles than any other entity in the world, and marshal more used **vehicles** than any other entity in the world while providing intermediate distribution points between supply and higher demand. Furthermore, some **auctions** provide commercial finance (floor plan) services for independent dealers, thus assisting independents with buying trade-ins from franchise dealers, thereby improving all **vehicle** values.

027 I Used Vehicle Remarketing In addition to dealers, the wholesale market also services vehicle remarketers such as carmakers, finance and lease institutions, corporate... ...administration, and $150 for human resources or about $4.2 billion total. Because the auction and especially the individual format limits the ability of vehicle **supply** to **optimal** demand, thereby limiting consumer satisfaction and **vehicle** value, the difference in used **vehicle** value must be estimated. NAMX estimates that an optimal format would increase **vehicle** value by about 2 percent or $2 billion versus the **auction** format and by at least 10 percent or $11 billion compared to the individual format. In total, NAMX estimates the opportunity in used **vehicle** wholesale to be at least $33.5 billion in the U.S. market.

036 Overall Redistribution Opportunity Because used vehicle value impacts new vehicle value... ...added live video, which enables buyers to bid on vehicles in real time with a personal computer and Internet connection, thereby increasing the likelihood of **supply** moving to **optimal** demand while simultaneously reducing interaction costs. With consideration, live video of **auction** activity is probably the greatest **auction** improvement ever. As of 2005, Adesa (the second largest chain with 53 used **vehicle** and 28 salvage **auctions**) raised approximately $150 million to improve their market technology while most of the other **auction** companies are improving as well.

038 Electronic Wholesale Market While new vehicle wholesale trade stands fast in an abyss of inefficiency, the auctions have sought...and used vehicle wholesale market. To that end, NAMX has designed applications for each product and service that will improve their capabilities while instantly and **optimally distributing** them to the highest point of demand at almost zero cost. As a result, the value of those **products** and services will maximize because their usefulness will be optimally embedded in every transaction or instantly available to the seller and/or buyer as juxtaposed to the current toil, time, and cost of access. Moreover, the cost of providing the **products** and services will minimize due to near free **distribution**, thus reducing trade barriers while increasing capabilities and moving all **supplies** therein to their **optimal** demand.

056 I NAMX Interconnected Markets At first glance-the word "market" and "**exchange**" may seem redundant in the NAMX acronym: National Automotive Market **Exchange**. However, they are describing a constant interconnectivity between a **product** and/or service "market" and a **vehicle** wholesale "market" whereby the optimal "**exchange**" of the **product** or service enables the optimal wholesale "**exchange**" of a new or used **vehicle** within one industry-wide market, i.e. "NAMX". To that end, the same real time connectivity and applications mentioned above will radically amplify the quantity and quality of information for every **product** and service in the facilitation and wholesale markets. Owing to those relationships, the correlation coefficient (ability of information to reflect reality) will increase to such... ...can guarantee all representations and transactions without exception. Therefore, all buyers and sellers will be able to buy and sell with total confidence in moving **supplies** to **optimal** demands.

07 NAMX Interconnected Leverage NAMX will provide all buyers in the wholesale market with the following pre-trade transparency: 1. The negotiable wholesale price...

Method and apparatus for conducting a dynamic exchange
Verfahren und Vorrichtung zur Fuhrung eines dynamischen Tausches
Methode et systeme pour diriger une change dynamique

Patent Assignee:

Combinenet, Inc.; (4179721)
Fifteen 27th Street; Pittsburgh,Pennsylvania 15222; (US)
(Applicant designated States: all)

Inventor:

Sandholm, Tuomas
1 Trimont Lane520B; Pittsburgh PA 15211; (US)
Parkes, David C.
215 Green Street; Cambridge, MA 02139; (US)
Levine, David L.
14260 Forest Crest Drive; ChesterfieldMO 63017; (US)
Subhash, Suri
3722 Hitchcock Ranch Road; Santa Barbara, CA 93105; (US)
Contizer, Vincent
619 S Aiken Ave. Apt 2; Pittsburgh, PA 15232; (US)
Shields, Robert
5435 Claybourne Street, Apt. 806; Pittsburgh, PA 15232; (US)

Legal Representative:

de Baat, Michiel Anton et al (9213761)
Arnold & Siedsma Sweelinckplein 1; 2517 GK The Hague; (NL)

	Country	Number	Kind	Date	
Patent	EP	1662435	A2	20060531	(Basic)
	EP	1662435	A3	20070207	
Application	EP	2005077664		20051124	
Priorities	US	997765		20041124	

Designated States:
AT; BE; BG; CH; CY; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES;
FI; FR; GB; GR; HU; IE; IS; IT; LI; LT;
LU; LV; MC; NL; PL; PT; RO; SE; SI; SK;
TR;

Extended Designated States:
AL; BA; HR; MK; YU;

International Classification (Version 8) IPC	Level	Value	Position	Status	Version	Action	Source	Office
G06Q-0030/00	A	I	F	B	20060101	20060328	H	EP
G06Q-0030/00	A	I	F	B	20060101	20060328	H	EP

Abstract Word Count: 107
NOTE: 2
NOTE: Figure number on first page: 2

Legal Status Type	Pub. Date	Kind	Text

Language Publication: English
Procedural: English
Application: English

Fulltext Availability Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200622	4162
SPEC A	(English)	200622	28600
Total Word Count (Document A) 32767			
Total Word Count (Document B) 0			
Total Word Count (All Documents) 32767			

Specification: ...unit price for said first item; (c) defining a desired exchange objective; (d) determining as a function of a subset of the rules if an **allocation** of the bids exists that is **optimal** for the type of **exchange** being conducted, wherein, if said **allocation** exists, it includes a subset of the bids, with each first bid type of said subset including all of the **items** of the bid and at least part of the quantity of each **item** and with each second bid type of said subset including the quantity or a quantity within the range of quantities for the first **item**; and (e) if either said allocation does not exist or the desired **exchange** objective is not satisfied by said allocation, repeating step (d) utilizing a different subset of the rules for each repetition thereof until the desired **exchange** objective is satisfied.

The method can also include providing at least a portion of each bid of an allocation to each exchange participant of a...least one of (1) a minimum winners rule having the largest value and (2) a maximum volume percentage rule having the smallest value and each **ideal** bid is for any quantity of any **item** input into the **exchange**. If no **allocation** of the M **ideal** bids exists subject to the currently available set of rules, the **exchange** event is designated as being overconstrained. In one exemplary embodiment, M = # **items** min (1 A , B 2) + 1 where # **items** = the sum of the entire quantity of each **item** input into the **exchange**; A = the minimum winners rule having the largest value; and B = the maximum volume percentage rule having the smallest value.

When the value of M ... ...to be greater than or equal to the volume threshold of said one volume threshold - average cost threshold pair for said item.

In a reverse **auction**, the desired **exchange** objective can be satisfied when the average cost for each **item** allocated is equal to or less than a minimum average cost threshold for said **item**. In a forward **auction**, the desired **exchange** objective outcome can be satisfied when the average cost for each **item allocated** is equal to or greater than a **maximum** average cost threshold for said **item**.

Each set of volume threshold - average cost threshold pair(s) can be stored in the form of one of (1) a curve of volume threshold... ...invention and is not to be construed as limiting the invention.

With reference to Fig. 2, and with continuing reference to Fig. 1, a typical **exchange** includes a plurality of bidders 22, an **exchange** manager 24 and a plurality of bid takers 26. Each bidder 22, the **exchange** manager 24 and each bid taker 26 utilizes a computer 2 of the type described above to conduct the **auction**. The computer 2 of **exchange** manager 24 is networked to the computers 2 of bidders 22 and the computers 2 of bid takers 26. The computer 2 of **exchange** manager 24 includes optimizing software that is utilized to process bids received from bidders 22, and/or rules associated with "**exchange** description data" (EDD) accompanying one or more bids received from bidders 22 and/or received from one or more bid takers 26. The EDD received from bidders 22 and/or bid takers 26 modifies the manner in which the **optimizing** software determines a feasible solution or **allocation** that is **optimal** for the type of **exchange** being conducted. Examples of the types of **exchanges** that can be conducted include a pure **exchange** having plural bidders and plural bid takers that **exchange items** such as tangible **goods**, services and/or money; an **exchange** having plural buyers and a single seller (forward **auction**); and an **exchange** that includes a single buyer and plural sellers (reverse **auction**). However, this is not to be construed as limiting the invention.

One example of optimizing software includes a linear or mixed integer program solver that...form of a decimal number, that informs the optimizing software the shipping cost of the items of the bid 50. If a bid taker 26 or **exchange** manager 24 desires to award a certain percentage of the allocated bids to bidders living in a particular location, e.g., city, county, state, region, etc., the **optimizing** software can be configured to determine the **allocation** of the bids based on the data associated with the bid attribute bidder location rule 92-2. Similarly, the **optimizing** software can be configured to determine the **allocation** based upon the data associated with shipping cost rule 92-3. Other bid attributes that can be associated with a bid attribute rule 92 include... ...the outcome of an allocation. For example, a rule can have data associated therewith for limiting the maximum number of winning buyers in a forward **auction** or the maximum number of winning sellers in a reverse **auction**. Another rule can have data associated therewith for limiting the currency volume sold to any one bidder. Still further, another rule can have data associated therewith for limiting the quantity of an **item** that a single **supplier** can **supply**. The purpose of these rules is to enable the **optimizing** software to determine one or more feasible **allocations** that meet the objectives of the market. To this end, such rules are typically associated with a bid or bid group by **exchange** manager 24. However, this is not to be construed as limiting the invention. These rules cause the **optimizing** software to determine the **allocation** in a manner that conforms to desired minimum and/or **maximum** limits. Examples of such rules include a cost constraint rule, a unit constraint rule, a counting constraint rule, a homogeneity constraint rule and a mixture... ...Constraint Rule:

With reference to Fig. 8a, bidder EDD 58 can also or alternatively have associated therewith a unit constraint rule 142 that causes the **optimizing** software to restrict the winning **allocation** by setting a limit which is based on a quantity of **items** that are bought and/or sold in winning bids. For example, unit constraint rule 142 can have bid groups 144 and 146 and an **item** group 148 associated therewith. Suppose that a forward **auction** includes a plurality of bids where three bids 150-1 - 150-3 are made by one bidder where it is desired to limit the quantity of **items** awarded to that bidder. Moreover, suppose that the bidder is a buyer for a large computer discounter and that each of the three bids is... ...computers, or 1000 computers. Since it is desired to limit the bidder, bids 150-1 - 150-3 are included in bid group 144 and the **item** associated with bids 150-1 - 150-3, i.e., a new computer, is included in **item** group 148. A suitable value, in this example 1000, is associated with a maximum limit 152 of unit constraint rule 142 to limit the maximum... ...144 are awarded. In this example, bids 150-1 - 150-3 of bid group 144 can be awarded no more than 1000 units. When the **allocation** is returned, the computer discounter is **allocated** no more than 1000 units by the **optimizing** software. Also or alternatively, a suitable value, in the example shown in Fig. 8a, 100, is associated with a minimum limit 154 of unit constraint rule 142 for limiting the minimum quantity of units that are allocated to the bids included in bid group 144. In this example, **item** group 148 includes only computers. However, any part or **item** that would be useful to limit the allocation can also or alternatively be included in **item** group 148 or a corresponding **item** group.

As with cost constraint rules, there are two types of comparisons that can be made, namely, an absolute comparison, as in the foregoing example... ...unit constraint rule 142 makes the solution infeasible, unit requirement rule 160 enables a quantity of zero to be allocated.

For example, suppose a forward **auction** includes a plurality of bids where three bids 168-1 - 168-3 are made by a bidder to whom it is desired to limit the quantity of awarded **items**. Suppose the bidder is the buyer from the large computer discounter and the three bids are for new computers. For this **exchange**, there is a need to sell all the computers as quickly as possible. Accordingly, it is desired to sell a large quantity of the available computers to the computer discounter. Unit requirement rule 160 causes the **optimizing** software to **allocate** at least 1000 computers to the bidder. Since it is desired to limit the bidder, unit requirement field 160 can have associated therewith a bid group 162 that includes bids 168-1 - 168-3 placed by the bidder. The **items** for this example, i.e., new computers, are associated with an **item** group 166. The number of units of the **item** associated with **item** group 166 that are allocated to the bids included in bid group 162 is limited to the value, e.g., 1000, of minimum limit 170 of unit requirement rule 160 and by the value, e.g., 0, associated with a **maximum** limit 172 of unit requirement rule 160. In this example, the bidder will be **allocated** 1000 or more computers, or no computers. If the bidder is allocated no computers, however, the allocation is still feasible.

Bid taker EDD 60 can... ...Constraint Rule:

With reference to Fig. 9a, bidder EDD 58 can also or alternatively have associated therewith a counting constraint rule 180 that enables the **optimizing** software to control outcome parameters. Outcome parameters are those besides bid and **item allocations** and net **exchange** revenue. An example of an outcome parameter includes an

imposed constraint, such as an award of a minimum percentage of an allocation to minority firms. There may also be a market domination concern that compels an award of a **maximum** percentage of an **allocation** to one or a group of bidders that may be specified. Another common example is to ensure that a certain percentage of the business goes...enables the optimizing software to perform a specific optimization. Each objective is useful because it enables specification of exactly what is wanted in a forward **auction**, reverse **auction** or **exchange**. For example, suppose one unit of three **items**, namely, **item** A 260, **item** B 262 and **item** C 264, for sale at prices of $100, $45 and $45, respectively, are included in an ask group 258 associated with objective rule 257 of bid taker EDD 60. These are ask bids since the three **items** are being sold. Moreover, suppose that a buy group 265 associated with objective rule 257 includes three buy bids: Bid 1 266 for **item** A for $100; Bid 2 268 for **items** B and C for $105; and Bid 3 270 for **item** C for $70. Furthermore, suppose that these three buy bids are logically connected by XOR (exclusive OR) logical operators whereupon only one of Bids 266, 268 and 270 will be **allocated** by the **optimizing** software.

If an exchange objective 271 of objective rule 257 is set to "**maximize** traded ask", Bid 1 266 is **allocated** by the **optimizing** software since **item** 1 has the **maximum** ask value, i.e., $100. If **exchange** objective 271 is set to "**maximize** traded bid", Bid 2 268 is **allocated** by the **optimizing** software since it has the **maximum** bid value, i.e., $105. If **exchange** objective 271 is set to "**maximize** surplus", Bid 3 270 is **allocated** by the **optimizing** software since it has the largest surplus value, i.e., $70-$45=$25. Lastly, if **exchange** objective 271 is set to "maximize traded average", either Bid 1 for **item** A 260 at $100, or Bid 2 for **items** B and C 262 and 264 at $105 is **allocated** by the **optimizing** software. **Exchange** objective 271 can also be set to "**maximize** the number of winning bidders" or "**maximize** the number of losing bidders" in an **allocation**. In each of the foregoing settings, the word "**maximize**" can be replaced with "minimize" whereupon the optimizing software will be provided with the corresponding rule.

Constraint Relaxer Rule:

With reference to Figs. 15 and... ...a price 56 for all of the item(s) and their quantities 54.

At a suitable time, the method advances to step 304 where the **optimizing** software determines from the received bids an **allocation** that is **optimal** for the type of **exchange** being conducted. In a live combinatorial **exchange**, each bid 50 that is part of the allocation will include all of the **items** 52 of the bid 50 and at least part of the initial quantity 54 of each **item** 52. For example, if an allocation includes a bid 50 that includes **item** I1 52-1 and **item** I2 52-2, all or part of the quantity Q1 54-1 of **item** I1 52-1 will be included in the allocation and all or part of the quantity Q2 54-2 of **item** I2 52-2 will be included in the allocation.

Once the allocation has been determined, the method advances to step 306 where at least a... ...one item of the associated bid, and/or a subset of bids that includes all or less than all of the bids when determining the **allocation** .

When determining the **allocation** in step 304, the **optimizing** software desirably determines the **allocation** based on the bids received up to that time, i.e., new bids, amended bids and/or any other received bids, along with any bidder EDD associated with said bids. Thus, if each bid of a subset of the bids has bidder EDD associated therewith, the **optimizing** software determines the **allocation** based on all of the received bidder EDDs along with all of the received bids. The portion of each bid of the allocation that is... ...bidder of a first subset of bidders that has at least one bid that is not included in the allocation can include at least one **item** of the bid included in the allocation, the quantity of the at least one **item** of the bid, the price for all the **item**(s) and their quantities and/or at least a portion of the received bidder EDD 58 associated with the bid. The **exchange** manager 24 desirably sets the at least portion of each bid of the allocation that is displayed. However, this is not to be construed as... ...exchange that includes a single buyer and plural sellers (reverse auction), the allocation improves if a sum of the prices of the bids of the **allocation** increases.

Reverse auction control method, computer program product, and server
Umgekehrtes Versteigerungssteuerungsverfahren, Computerprogrammprodukt und Server
Procede de command de mise aux encheres inversees, programme informatique, et serveur

Patent Assignee:

DeeCorp Limited; (5136750)
Minami-Azabu 5-2-32; Minatu-Ku, Tokyo 106-0047; (JP)
(Applicant designated States: all)

Inventor:

Tabata, Izumi
c/o DeeCorp LimitedMinami-Azabu 5-2-32Minato-ku; Tokyo 106-0047; (JP)
Furuichi, Katsuhisa
c/o DeeCorp LimitedMinami-Azabu 5-2-32Minato-ku; Tokyo 106-0047; (JP)

Legal Representative:

Glawe, Delfs, Moll (100692)
Patentanwalte Postfach 26 01 62; 80058 Munchen; (DE)

	Country	Number	Kind	Date	
Patent	EP	1630736	A1	20060301	(Basic)
Application	EP	2005018210		20050822	
Priorities	JP	2004241872		20040823	

International Classification (Version 8) IPC	Level	Value	Position	Status	Version	Action	Source	Office
G06Q-0010/00	A	I	F	B	20060101	20060102	H	EP
G06Q-0010/00	A	I	F	B	20060101	20060102	H	EP

Abstract Word Count: 90
NOTE: 1
NOTE: Figure number on first page on: 1

Legal Status Type	Pub. Date	Kind	Text

Language Publication: English
Procedural: English
Application: English

Fulltext Availability Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200609	641
SPEC A	(English)	200609	6733
Total Word Count (Document A) 7374			
Total Word Count (Document B) 0			
Total Word Count (All Documents) 7374			

Specification: ...by competition among suppliers does not work well. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been made to solve the above problems and an **object** of the present invention is thus to provide a control method of reverse **auction** that **enhances** the effect of lowering a contrast price by encouraging competition among **suppliers**, a computer program **product** for causing a computer to execute the method, and a server.

According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a control method... ...possible to change procurement shares allocated to the suppliers in accordance with the comparison information such as a bid price ratio. This encourages competition among **suppliers** and **enhances** the effect of lowering a contrast price.

The step of determining the **distribution** of a total procurement amount preferably determines the distribution of the total procurement amount based on an allocation rule that associates the comparison information and... ...possible to change procurement shares allocated to the suppliers in accordance with the comparison information such as a bid price ratio. This encourages competition among **suppliers** and **enhances** the effect of lowering a contrast price.

The second program code preferably determines the **distribution** of the total procurement amount based on an allocation rule that associates the comparison information and the distribution.

The second program code preferably determines a... ...possible to change procurement shares allocated to the suppliers in accordance with the comparison information such as a bid price ratio. This encourages competition among **suppliers** and **enhances** the effect of lowering a contrast price.

The unit of determining the **distribution** preferably determines the distribution of the total procurement amount based on an allocation rule that associates the comparison information and the distribution.

The unit of... ...to encourage a supplier who is informed of the progress information through the supplier terminal to submit a new bid, thereby further promoting competition among **suppliers**.

The present invention can provide a control method of reverse **auction** that **enhances** the effect of lowering a contrast price by encouraging competition among **suppliers**, a computer program **product** for causing a computer to execute the method, and a server.

The above and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become...

IV. Text Search Results from Dialog

A. NPL Files, Abstract

```
File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
         (c) 2002 Gale/Cengage
File 474:New York Times Abs 1969-2009/Jul 22
         (c) 2009 The New York Times
File 475:Wall Street Journal Abs 1973-2009/Jul 22
         (c) 2009 The New York Times
File  35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2009/Jun
         (c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning
File  65:Inside Conferences 1993-2009/Jul 22
         (c) 2009 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File  99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2009/Jun
         (c) 2009 The HW Wilson Co.
File 256:TecTrends 1982-2009/Jul W2
         (c) 2009 Info.Sources Inc. All rights res.
File   2:INSPEC 1898-2009/Jul W2
         (c) 2009 The IET
File  63:Transport Res(TRIS) 1970-2009/Jun
         (c) fmt only 2009 Dialog
File  81:MIRA - Motor Industry Research 2001-2009/Jun
          (c) 2009 MIRA Ltd.
File 249:Mgt. & Mktg. Abs. 1976-2007Apr W5
         (c) 2007 Pira International
```

```
Set    Items   Description
S1     568765   AUCTION? OR (COMPETITIVE??(2N)(BUY OR BUYS OR BUYING OR BOUGHT OR
 PURCHAS??? OR BID OR BIDDING OR BIDS OR BADE OR BIDDE??)) OR (ASSET OR MATCHING OR
 EXCHANG?)(2N)(EXCHANG? OR ALLOCAT? OR SYSTEM?? OR NETWORK?? OR FORUM?? OR
MARKETPLACE??
 OR VENUE??) OR SELL?(1W)(OFF OR OFFS) OR PUBLIC?(2N)(SALE? OR SELL? OR SOLD)

S2    2989848   COMMODITY OR COMMODITIES OR ITEM OR ITEMS OR PRODUCT OR PRODUCTS OR
 OBJECT OR OBJECTS OR ARTICLE OR ARTICLES OR GOODS OR WARE OR WARES OR MERCHANDISE

S3     985981   CAR OR CARS OR VEHICLE OR VEHICLES OR AUTOMOBILE OR AUTOMOBILES OR
TRUCK OR TRUCKS OR SUV OR SUVS OR VAN OR VANS OR SEDAN OR SEDANS OR WAGON OR WAGONS

S4     354676   (OPTIMA? OR OPTIMUM OR OPTIMIZ? OR OPTIMIS? OR ENHANC? OR MAXIM???? OR
 MAXIMIZ? OR MAXIMIS? OR IDEAL?)(S)(DISTRIBUT? OR ALLOCAT? OR ALLOT? OR DELIVER? OR
 SUPPLY? OR SUPPLIE?? OR DISPERS?)

S5     197539   (PRICE OR PRICES OR COST OR COSTS)(S)(FORECAST? OR PREDICT? OR
CALCULAT? OR PROJECT?)

S6     323884   ELASTIC?
S7     347494   (PAST OR PREVIOUS OR HISTOR???? OR EARLIER OR OLD OR OLDER OR
 PRIOR)(S)(SALE OR SALES OR SOLD OR SELLING OR TRANSACTION OR TRANSACTIONS OR DATA OR
 PURCHASE?? OR BOUGHT)

S8    3825422   S2 OR S3
```

```
S9        2050   S1 AND S8 AND S4
S10        220   S9 AND (S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S11         10   S9 AND S6 AND (S5 OR S7)
S12         15   S9 AND S5 AND (S6 OR S7)
S13        113   S9 AND S5
S14      32618   S1(S)(SITE OR SITES OR LOCATION OR LOCATIONS OR PLACE OR PLACES OR SPOT
  OR SPOTS OR YARD OR YARDS)

S15    1019603   S8(S)(MAKE OR MAKES OR MODEL OR MODELS OR TYPE OR TYPES OR KIND OR
KINDS OR YEAR OR YEARS OR ATTRIBUTE OR ATTRIBUTES OR FEATURE OR FEATURES OR COLOR OR
COLORS OR MILEAGE)

S16        119   S14 AND S15 AND S4
S17         22   S16 AND (S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S18        225   S14 AND S4 AND S8
S19         35   S18 AND (S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S20         49   S11 OR S12 OR S17 OR S19
S21         31   S20 NOT S20/2004:2009
S22         31   RD  (unique items)
```

22/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 583)
DIALOG(R) File 583: Gale Group Globalbase(TM)
(c) 2002 Gale/Cengage. All rights reserved.
09386362
Bei virtuellen Verhandlungen spart Conti viel Geld

GERMANY: CONTI VIEWING E-COMMERCE OPTIONS
Conti intern (PRS) Sep 2000 p.1,5
Language: GERMAN

Bernadette Hausmann, head of purchasing and strategic technology at the German Hanover-based tyre maker,
says that Continental AG is evaluating various e-business platforms to find the best options for the various
divisions of the Continental group. Beside being a member of RubberNetwork.com of international tyre
manufacturerers, Continental is participating in an e-commerce joint venture of automotive industry **suppliers**
such as Robert Bosch, INA WUlzlager Schaeffler and ZF Friedrichshafen and SAPMarkets. The joint venture has the
web **site** www.automotive-**supplier**-mart.com. In February 2000 Continental launched the Procurement
Innovation Center for Auxiliaries, **Supplies** & Services **Optimization** (Pic@sso) **project** for the purchasing of non-
production materials. The latter **project** includes on-line catalogues **auctions** in order to rationalise purchasing
and cut **costs**.

Company: AUTOMOTIVE-SUPPLIER-MART; AUTOMOTIVE-SUPPLIER-MARTCOM; SAP; SAPMARKETS; ZF
FRIEDRICHSHAFEN; INA WALZLAGER SCHAEFFLER; ROBERT BOSCH; RUBBERNETWORK; RUBBERNETWORKCOM;
CONTINENTAL

Product: Tyres (3011); Motor **Vehicle** Parts (3714); Motor Vehicles & Parts (3710); Database Vendors (7375);
Event: General Management Services (26); Production Management (23); Use of Materials & Supplies (46);
Companies Activities (10);
Country: Germany (4GER);

22/5/2 (Item 1 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R) File 35: Dissertation Abs Online
(c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rights reserved.
01982438   ORDER NO: AADAA-I3111043
**Essays on international consumption risk sharing in the presence of incomplete markets and
heterogeneous preferences**

Author: Ahn, Geun Mee

When agents across countries have different consumption baskets in a world of incomplete markets, country-specific output shocks make the cost of living of agents across countries different, changing relative consumption. This redistribution of purchasing power across countries is not diversifiable through financial transactions. Flexible **exchange** rates may work as consumption insurance by reducing the change in real **exchange** rates if the **elasticity** of money demand is greater than unity. The empirical work on the quarterly bilateral data of 12 trading partners of the US showed mean growth rates of **spot exchange** rates moved in the opposite direction of mean growth rates of relative output during the period from 1986:3 to 2002:4.

Even in a world of incomplete markets, if agents have a logarithmic utility or if they have identical isoelastic preferences when **goods**' prices are predetermined, agents' portfolio choice or investment decision are separable from their consumption decision so that capital moves to equalize expected returns of identical assets in different denomination. Agents with a logarithmic utility choose their **optimal** portfolio by expected profit **maximization** while identical agents with relative risk aversion greater than unity by mean variance **optimization**. The **optimal** portfolio compositions become identical across agents. Savings' **allocations** in the world become efficient. For the US, Canada, Germany, Japan and the UK, the share of each foreign asset in total foreign assets appear to be strongly positively correlated with the share of each import in total imports.

Trade balance has an influence on the determination of the interest rate differential and the spot **exchange** rate in the short run when aggregate prices are sluggish. These influences are effective through agents' portfolio choices. Home country's trade surplus is net purchase of assets in foreign denomination in the balance of payment. The increase in the supply of assets in foreign currency denomination shifts risk premium onto assets in home currency denomination because home currency is greater than unity. This expectation is fulfilled when the decrease in relative home interest rate appreciates the home currency in the foreign **exchange** market. For the bilateral data of the US and its 12 trading partners, these effects appeared to be positive between trade balances and ex ante returns and to be negative between trade balances and **spot exchange** rates for the period from 1987:2 through 1998:4.

Supply chain management aims to **optimize** the management of material, information, and financial flows in a network of **suppliers** and buyers to efficiently respond to market demands for **goods** and services. The advent of the internet facilitated many of the **supply** chain-related processes and increased the potential reach of trading communities (so called **spot** markets). where **suppliers** can **sell off** excess inventory and buyers can fill last minute procurement needs.

The focus of my research is on supply and procurement planning in general and on contracts between suppliers and buyers in the presence of such a spot market, in particular. Almost all business-to-business **transactions** are

governed by contracts and as a consequence the academic literature on supply contracts is quite rich. In the recent **past**, supply contracts with options, which give the buyer the right to **purchase** a specified amount of a good or service without the obligation to do so, have gained more and more momentum in many industries. However, only a few academics have considered them and even fewer have allowed for spot markets as an additional procurement channel.

We extend the existing literature in that we jointly determine the **optimal** purchasing and inventory policies in an N-period time horizon for a buyer who has access to both **supply** contracts with options and a spot market for the procurement of components where the inventory serves as a buffer against demand and spot price uncertainty. Allowing for non-stationary demand and spot price **distributions**, which may be correlated with each other or from period to period, we derive the value of the quantity flexibility provided by the options contract. Our model comprises also a Stackelberg game between the **supplier** and the buyer, where the **supplier** acts as the leader and sets the pricing parameters of the **supply** contract in anticipation of the buyer's response. We generalize the results of the Stackelberg game to multiple buyers-multiple **suppliers** setting and determine the value of various types of **supply** contracts to the different parties as a function of the amount of information available to them at the time of their decision-making.

A GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM ANALYSIS OF TEMPORARY TERMS-OF-TRADE SHOCKS IN A DEVELOPING ECONOMY: COFFEE IN COSTA RICA

Author: MUNOZ-GIRO, JUAN ENRIQUE
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1993
Corporate Source/Institution: THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY (0168)
Adviser: CLAUDIO GONZALEZ-VEGA
Source: Volume 5405A of Dissertations Abstracts International.
PAGE 1893 . 353 PAGES
Descriptors: ECONOMICS, AGRICULTURAL
Descriptor Codes: 0503

Following Dutch Disease theory and the recent literature on terms-of-trade shocks, a general equilibrium model was specified for Costa Rica in order to assess the consequences on the domestic economy of variations in international coffee prices.

Demand and **supply** equations for tradable and nontradable **goods** were derived from the **optimizing** behavior of consumers and producers. The **model** includes 23 equations, through which the effects on private and public consumption, investment, and production decisions, of changes in real income and relative prices, triggered by the coffee booms of 1976-1980 and 1986, are analyzed. The equilibrium solutions yielded by the General Algebraic Modeling System allow for sensitivity analysis, policy simulation, and counterfactual comparisons.

Equilibrium solutions are not significantly sensitive to changes in **elasticities** in the model, except for the **elasticity** of coffee supply with respect to the capital stock in the sector. The analysis of alternative economic policies contrasts the effects of higher interest and nominal devaluation rates, which favor tradables sectors, against tax and government spending increases, which expand nontradables sectors.

Counterfactual analysis suggests that the effects **predicted** by Dutch Disease theory, namely the expansion of nontradables and contraction of non-booming tradables sectors, rising nontradables **prices**, and the appreciation of the real **exchange** rate, took **place** during the 1976-1980 coffee boom and, to a lesser extent, in 1986. The expansion of nontradables sectors at the expense of non-booming tradables sectors resulted mostly from an extraordinary expansion of public sector spending. Most of this increased spending was financed by domestic and foreign borrowing, rather than tax increases.

Given the information available about the nature of the shock, transient and unexpected, private agents behaved rationally and saved most of the windfall. The public sector, on the contrary, facing strong pressures from interest groups to sustain entitlements, behaved as if the trade shock was permanent, and proceeded to expand the scope of its actions beyond sustainable levels. The crisis of the early 1980s followed when the boom was over.

TRADE PROSPECTS OF INDONESIAN PALM OIL IN THE INTERNATIONAL MARKETS FOR FATS AND OILS

Author: SURYANA, ACHMAD
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1986
Corporate Source/Institution: NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY AT RALEIGH (0155)

The world trade **model** with **products** distinguished by place of origin is used to analyze trade prospects of Indonesian palm oil. In this study, the world trade of palm oil is divided into six endogenous regions--the United States, the EEC, Japan, South Asia, Malaysia, and Indonesia; and one exogenous region designated as the rest of the world (ROW). The Almost **Ideal** Demand System (AIDS) is used to estimate demand price **elasticities** for fats and oils and a Nerlovian- **type supply** function is employed to estimate **supply** price **elasticities** of palm oil.
    Results of this study indicate that (1) the AIDS model works well in analyzing the demand systems for fats and oils; (2) homogeneity testing gives mixed results--the U.S. demand system does not reject the property, but some equations in the EEC and Japan demand systems do reject the property; (3) most direct price **elasticities** for fats and oils are inelastic; and (4) there exists complementary as well as substitution relationships among fats and oils. Supply price **elasticities** of palm oil in Malaysia and Indonesia are very inelastic.
    The world trade **model** with **products** distinguished by **place** of origin works well in this study. The **model's predictions** are better than those using the naive **forecast**. Results of this study suggest that (1) changes in exogenous variables originating from the EEC have larger effects on the Indonesian palm oil trade than those changes originating from the other endogenous regions; (2) impacts of 1 percent Rupiah devaluation or 1 percent downward shift in domestic demand for palm oil, applied separately, are estimated to increase the Indonesian palm oil exports by about 1 percent; and (3) the **exchange** rate **elasticities** on domestic **price** and international **price** for palm oil are inelastic.

Title: Decision-theoretic bidding based on learned density models in simultaneous, interacting auctions
Author(s): Stone, P.; Schapire, R.E.; Littman, M.L.; Csirik, J.A.; McAllester, D.
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Texas Univ., Austin, TX, USA
Abstract: Auctions are becoming an increasingly popular method for transacting business, especially over the

Internet. This **article** presents a general approach to building autonomous bidding agents to bid in multiple simultaneous **auctions** for interacting **goods**. A core component of our approach learns a model of the empirical **price** dynamics based on **past data** and uses the model to analytically **calculate**, to the greatest extent possible, **optimal** bids. We introduce a new and general boosting-based algorithm for conditional density estimation problems of this kind, i.e., supervised learning problems in which the goal is to estimate the entire conditional **distribution** of the real-valued label. This approach is fully implemented as ATTac-2001, a top-scoring agent in the second trading agent competition (TAC-01). We present experiments demonstrating the effectiveness of our boosting-based **price predictor** relative to several reasonable alternatives   (*34 refs.*)
Subfile(s):   C (Computing & Control Engineering)
Descriptors: commerce; decision theory; learning (artificial intelligence); multi-agent systems; pricing
Identifiers: decision-theoretic bidding; learned economic models; business transaction; Internet; autonomous bidding agents; multiple simultaneous **auctions**; interacting **goods**; price dynamics; conditional density estimation; supervised learning; ATTac-2001; top-scoring agent; trading agent competition; TAC-01; boosting-based **price predictor**
Classification Codes: C1290D (Systems theory applications in economics and business); C1230L (Learning in AI); C1140E (Game theory)
INSPEC Update Issue: 2005-028
Copyright: 2005, IEE

22/5/16 (Item 2 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R) File 2: INSPEC
09189142
Title: Multi-agent system approach for portfolio optimisation and energy trading
Author(s):   Biernatzki, R.; Bitzer, B.; Convey, H.; Hartley, A.J.; Soenneken, A.
Author Affiliation: South-Westphalia Univ. of Appl. Sci., Germany
Inclusive Page Numbers: 509-12 Vol.2
Publisher: Zephyr Publications, Thessaloniki
Country of Publication: Greece
Publication Date: 2003
Conference Title: 38th International Universities Power Engineering Conference
Conference Date: 1-3 Sept. 2003
Conference Location: Thessaloniki, Greece
Conference Sponsor: Aristotle Univ. of Thessaloniki, School of Eng., Faculty of Elec. and Comput. Eng. IEE IEEE Tech. Chamber of Greece Public Power Corp. SA, Greece Centre for Renewable Energy Sources, Greece
Part: Vol.2
Number of Pages: xxiv+738
Language: English
Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Economic (E); Practical (P); Theoretical or Mathematical (T)
Abstract: The continuous development of the liberalized energy trading markets like Scandinavia provides experiential data that can be transferred to the German and continental Europe energy trading markets. There is a increasing tendency for companies to leave their existing firm long-term **supply** agreements for a real time **supply** and/or **distribution optimization**. With the possibilities of structured **products**, they can readjust their **cost** and/or revenue structure and stay competitive (Soennecken, A and Pilgram, T, 2002). Following the establishment of wholesale markets like energy **exchanges** and OTC trading platforms, IT-Tools used by the energy traders, which need conceptual reengineering, will have a greater significance. In this paper current research for the **optimisation** of a **product** portfolio in the liberalized energy market is presented by a demonstrator. With the support of the EEX (European Energy **Exchange**), a portfolio management tool has been designed, based on their studies about future and **spot** markets, as a new energy trading technique. This research is part of the EU funded RTD **project** INNOPSE (innovation studio and exemplary developments for **product** service engineering), which is coordinated by the South-Westphalia University of Applied Sciences in Soest, Germany   (*6 refs.*)
Subfile(s):   B (Electrical & Electronic Engineering); C (Computing & Control Engineering)
Descriptors: investment; multi-agent systems; optimisation; power engineering computing; power markets
Identifiers: multiagent system approach; portfolio optimisation; energy trading; liberalized energy trading markets; energy exchanges; IT-Tools; OTC trading platforms; European Energy Exchange; portfolio management tool; spot markets

Classification Codes: B8110B (Power system management, operation and economics); B0260 (Optimisation techniques); C7410B (Power engineering computing); C6170 (Expert systems and other AI software and techniques); C7120 (Financial computing); C1180 (Optimisation techniques)

22/5/18 (Item 4 from file: 2)
08707848
Title: ATTac-2001: a learning, autonomous bidding agent
Author(s): Stone, P.; Schapire, R.E.; Csirik, J.A.; Littman, M.L.; McAllester. D.
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Texas Univ., Austin, TX, USA
Book Title: Agent-Mediated Electronic Commerce IV. Designing Mechanisms and Systems. AAMAS 202 Workshop on Agent-Mediated Electronic Commerce. Revised Papers (Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence Vol.2531)
Inclusive Page Numbers: 143-60
Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin
Country of Publication: Germany
Publication Date: 2002
Conference Title: Agent-Mediated Electronic Commerce IV. Designing Mechanisms and Systems. AAMAS 2002 Workshop on Agent-Mediated Electronic Electronic Commerce. Revised Papers
Conference Date: 16 July 2002
Conference Location: Bologna, Italy
Editor(s): Padget, J.; Shehory, O.; Parkes, D.; Sadeh, N.; Walsh, W.E.
ISBN: 3 540 00327 4
Number of Pages: xvii+339
Language: English
Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P); Theoretical or Mathematical (T); Experimental (X)
Abstract: Auctions are becoming an increasingly popular method for transacting business, especially over the Internet. This paper presents a general approach to building autonomous bidding agents to bid in multiple simultaneous **auctions** for interacting **goods**. The core of our approach is learning a model of the empirical **price** dynamics based on **past data** and using the model to analytically **calculate**, to the greatest extent possible, **optimal** bids. This approach is fully implemented as ATTac-2001, a top-scoring agent in the second Trading Agent Competition (TAC-01). ATTac-2001 uses boosting techniques to learn conditional **distributions** of **auction** clearing **prices**. We present experiments demonstrating the effectiveness of this **predictor** relative to several reasonable alternatives (*24 refs.*)
Subfile(s): C (Computing & Control Engineering); E (Mechanical & Production Engineering)
Descriptors: costing; economics; electronic commerce; Internet; learning (artificial intelligence); multi-agent systems; software agents
Identifiers: ATTac-2001; learning autonomous bidding agent; **auctions**; business; Internet; multiple simultaneous **auctions**; learning; empirical price dynamics; top-scoring agent; Trading Agent Competition; boosting; conditional distributions; **auction** clearing prices; experiments; e commerce
Classification Codes: C7120 (Financial computing); C6170 (Expert systems and other AI software and techniques); C1230 (Artificial intelligence); C7180 (Retailing and distribution computing); C7210N (Information networks); C1290D (Systems theory applications in economics and business); E0220 (Economics); E0410F (Business applications of IT); E1540 (Systems theory applications)

22/5/22 (Item 8 from file: 2)
06474709

Title: Exchanging heterogeneous goods via sealed bid auctions and transportation systems
Author(s): Thompson, G.L.; Thore, S.
Author Affiliation: Graduate Sch. of Ind. Adm., Carnegie Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA, USA
Journal: Annals of Operations Research , vol.68 , pp.181-208
Publisher: Baltzer
Country of Publication: Netherlands
Publication Date: 1996
ISSN: 0254-5330
SICI: 0254-5330(1996)68L.181:EHGS;1-2
CODEN: AOREEV
Language: English
Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Theoretical or Mathematical (T)

Abstract: A primary commodity such as wheat, rice, coffee, oil, etc., is shipped from m locations where it was grown or pumped to n manufacturers. Each manufacturer processes, packages, advertises, and distributes the commodity under a consumer product brand name. The resulting heterogeneous good is sold at a sealed bid auction, in competition with the other manufacturers of the consumer product, to k final customers. The problem to be considered in this paper is to find a way of determining prices for the goods produced and the physical exchanges between seller and buyer which satisfy flow conditions and which take into account the evaluations of the goods by both sellers and buyers. The first model for doing this combines the idea of a sealed bid auction, with a conventional transportation system. The sealed bid auction is used to determine the exchange prices, and the transportation system is used to calculate the production and transportation costs. It is suggested that the resulting model type can also be applied in a wide range of problems that arise in the marketing of goods sold under brand names (i.e., heterogeneous goods) regardless of whether they are actually exchanged at formal auctions. We show that our model is a generalization of the transshipment model in a recent paper by Dubey and Shapley (1984). In their model they considered a number of oligopolists engaged in transshipping and trading goods. Their oligopolists set their prices in order to maximize profits, rather than having them determined by an auction process as is done in our model (*9 refs.*)

Subfile(s): C (Computing & Control Engineering); E (Mechanical & Production Engineering)
Descriptors: economic cybernetics; marketing; transportation
Identifiers: heterogeneous goods; sealed bid auctions; transportation systems; primary commodity; oligopolists; transshipment model
Classification Codes: C1290D (Systems theory applications in economics and business); C1290H (Systems theory applications in transportation); E0220 (Economics); E1540 (Systems theory applications)
INSPEC Update Issue: 1997-003
Copyright: 1997, IEE

Title: Auction design for composite goods: the natural gas industry
Author(s): McCabe, K.A.; Rassenti, S.J.; Smith, V.L.
Author Affiliation: Arizona Univ., Tucson, AZ, USA
Journal: Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization , vol.14 , no.1 , pp.127-49
Country of Publication: Netherlands
Publication Date: Sept. 1990
Conference Title: Economic Research Based on G. H. Orcutt's Methodology
Conference Date: 20 May 1988
Conference Location: WI, USA
Conference Sponsor: Univ. Wisconsin
ISSN: 0167-2681
CODEN: JEBOD9
Language: English
Document Type: Conference Paper in Journal (PA)
Treatment: Theoretical or Mathematical (T)

Abstract: Experiments examine the **price** and efficiency performance of a simple production, parallel transmission and wholesale consumption model of a natural gas pipeline system. A center determines **prices** and **allocations** to buyers, producers and transporters to **maximize** surplus based on the location-specific bids of buyers, producers and transporters. Efficiency tends to grow asymptotically to 100% in stationary environments: **prices** stabilize quickly in the neighborhood of **predicted** competitive equilibrium levels. Over time agents settle into an equilibrium with **elastic** bid schedules and numerous tied bids and offers. These strategies allow each agent class to protect itself from manipulation by the other classes (*12 refs.*)
Subfile(s): C (Computing & Control Engineering); E (Mechanical & Production Engineering)
Descriptors: commerce; public utilities
Identifiers: tied offers; composite **goods**; efficiency performance; parallel transmission; wholesale consumption; natural gas pipeline system; **elastic** bid schedules; tied bids
Classification Codes: C1290D (Systems theory applications in economics and business); E0220 (Economics); E1540 (Systems theory applications); E3040 (Public utilities)
INSPEC Update Issue: 1990-023

22/5/27 (Item 1 from file: 63)
DIALOG(R)File 63: Transport Res(TRIS)
01015199   DA
TITLE: Logistics Study 2001

Author: KANERVA, K ; PUROLA, J
Journal: PUBLICATIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS   **Issue Number:** 52   **Pag:** 190p

Publication Date: 20010000   **Publication Year:** 2001
Language: Finnish   **Subfile:** ITRD   ( )
ISSN: 0783-2680   **ISBN:** 951-723-442-2
Data Source: Transport Research Laboratory
Abstract: The Ministry of Transport and Communications and a group of Finnish companies and associations have executed a logistics study of Finnish industry and trade twice, in 1992 and 1996. The objective of the third logistics study was to identify and clarify development needs and intentions of Finnish companies in the area of logistics. A transformation of development needs to concrete actions and **projects** was also included in the study. The study was carried out using questionnaires, interviews and workshops. The logistics **costs** of Finnish industry, trade and construction were 106 billion FIM in 1999. Compared to Finnish Gross Domestics **Product** (GDP) in 1999, it is 14-15 percent of that. On an average the logistics **costs** are 10.2 percent of turnover in a Finnish company. Compared with the **previous** studies it seems that the downward trend of logistics **costs** has ceased. The logistics as a competitive factor of companies and **supply** webs is increasing. Finnish companies are focusing on their core businesses, they are building **supply** webs and outsourcing logistics activities. This increases roles and importance of logistics service providers in the **supply** webs. A development scope of logistics is expanding in Finnish companies. The development of logistics is also consisting of activities between firms and partners in the **supply** web. Logistics is going to be a very information intensive process. Usage of IT-**systems** and applications, **exchange** of **data** in an electronic form between companies in the **supply** chains and usage of open webs (Internet) will be very significant factors in the development of logistics in future years. In the logistics study 2001 seven workshops were arranged to transform the development needs to concrete development actions and **projects**. These workshops were, as follows: 1) Co-operation in **supply** chain of fast moving consumer **goods**; 2) Collaboration in the **supply** webs; 3) The **ideal supply** chain in the construction industry; 4) IT-systems and eMarketplaces in the **supply** chains; 5) Outsourcing and partnership; 6) Utilisation of material identification, tracking and tracing technologies; 7) Strategic development areas in the **supply** chains of the export industry (in forest industry). This report is available at http://www.mintc.fi
Descriptors: Data processing ; Logistics ; Supply ; Finland ; PARTNERSHIP
Subject Heading: I70,TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT

22/5/28 (Item 2 from file: 63)
DIALOG(R)File 63: Transport Res(TRIS)

00970737   DA
TITLE: LOCATION EXTERNALITIES IN THE URBAN CONTEXT: SHADOW PRICES AND OPTIMAL TAXES/SUBSIDIES

Author: Martnez, F; Manterola, P
Corporate Source: Elsevier, The Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1GB , United Kingdom
  Pag: 16p
Supplemental Notes: Full conference proceedings available on CD-ROM. Title on CD-ROM provided as: 9th World Congress on Transport Research.
Publication Date: 20010000   **Publication Year:** 2001
Language: English   **Subfile:** HRIS UMTRIS   (H U)
ISSN: N/A   **ISBN:** 0080442749
Availability: Elsevier ; Customer Service Department, 11830 Westline Industrial Drive   ; St Louis ; MO   ; 63146–
Order Number: N/A
  Tables: 1 Tab.
References: Refs.
Abstract: In the urban context there are several significant external effects that define the development of cities by affecting their economic, social and environmental performance. **Previous** studies provided a general classification into three groups: (1) local public **goods**, (2) neighborhood and traffic congestion, and (3) external (agglomeration) economies, **product** variety and city sizes. Research described in this paper has been focused on the effects of some specific externalities. In the production and services sectors, a **type** of **location** externalities is the well-known agglomeration (scale) economies. These **types** of external economies are, in essence, equivalent to the positive crowding externality in the residential sector, whereby the behavior of an agent, household or firm, is affected by the **location** decision of other agents, that is by the number of agents of each class located in a zone. Therefore they are classified as a **location** externality. The paper describes the urban market as the interaction of agents, including consumers (households and firms) and **supply** agents (land and buildings developers), each one represented by their behavior. In this context all these forms of **location** externalities generate the same non-linear mathematical problem, which induces one of the most relevant dynamic forces in the formation of the land use patterns; the other important force being the accessibility provided by the interaction between land use and transport systems. It is theoretically possible that **location** externalities may be transformed into pecuniary effects, especially if buildings and land lots are **sold** and rented by means of an **auction** process. In this case external effects are directly internalized into the **location** choice process inducing no distortion to the market. However, there is a number of reasons to have doubts on this argument. First, it is likely that **location** externalities may be only partially internalized via price signals due to the complexity of the information associated with **location**. Indeed, **locations** are distinguishable **goods** described by a set of **attributes**, some of them difficult to assess by agents. Second, the induced effect on the market is a change in land use, which takes significant time, a delay that also affects the adjustment of price signals; hence, there is a time gap between choice making and price adjustments, which **makes** it hard to anticipate them by decision makers. The third argument is more theoretical and associated to our equilibrium **model**. This research is not aimed at generating a comprehensive approach capable of obtaining the **optimal** regulation set, including physical and economic policies, as well as to apply it to a variety of welfare functions, which is a matter of future research. The purpose is to **make** a contribution on this direction. This paper concentrates on **location** externalities, assuming that transport, environmental effects and other external effects have been properly internalized into the behavior of all agents in the city by specific market regulations.
Conference Title: Selected Proceedings of the 9th World Conference on Transport Research
Conference Location: Seoul, Korea
Conference Begin Date: 20010722
Conference End Date: 20010727
Conference Sponsor: World Conference on Transport Research Society
Descriptors: Economic development; Environmental policy; Social factors; Urban areas; Urban design; Traffic congestion
Subject Heading: H54 OPERATIONS AND TRAFFIC CONTROL; U42 TRANSIT PLANNING, POLICY, & PROGRAMS; I72 TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT PLANNING

B. NPL Files, Full-text

File 610:Business Wire 1999-2009/Jul 22
         (c) 2009 Business Wire.
File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2009/Jul 22
         (c) 2009 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2009/Jul 21
         (c) 2009 San Jose Mercury News
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
         (c) 1999 Business Wire
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
         (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2009/Jul 22
         (c) 2009 Dialog
File   9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2009/Jul 21
         (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2009/Jul 21
         (c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2009/Jun 29
         (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2009/Jul 06
         (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
         (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2009/Jun 23
         (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2009/Jun 15
         (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2009/Jun 29
         (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2009/Jul 22
         (c) 2009 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 570:Gale Group MARS(R) 1984-2009/Jun 29
         (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage

Set   Items   Description
S1   16859329   AUCTION? OR (COMPETITIVE??(2N)(BUY OR BUYS OR BUYING OR BOUGHT OR
 PURCHAS??? OR BID OR BIDDING OR BIDS OR BADE OR BIDDE??)) OR (ASSET OR MATCHING OR
 EXCHANG?)(2N)(EXCHANG? OR SYSTEM?? OR NETWORK?? OR FORUM?? OR MARKETPLACE?? OR
 VENUE??) OR SELL?(1W)(OFF OR OFFS) OR PUBLIC?(2N)(SALE? OR SELL? OR SOLD)

S2   5319652   S1(S)(COMMODITY OR COMMODITIES OR ITEM OR ITEMS OR PRODUCT OR PRODUCTS
OR OBJECT OR OBJECTS OR ARTICLE OR ARTICLES OR GOODS OR WARE OR WARES OR MERCHANDISE)

S3   307127   S1(S)(CAR OR CARS OR VEHICLE OR VEHICLES OR AUTOMOBILE OR AUTOMOBILES
OR TRUCK OR TRUCKS OR SUV OR SUVS OR VAN OR VANS OR SEDAN OR SEDANS OR WAGON OR WAGONS)

S4   1722753   (OPTIMA? OR OPTIMUM OR OPTIMIZ? OR OPTIMIS? OR ENHANC? OR MAXIM???? OR
 MAXIMIZ? OR MAXIMIS? OR IDEAL?)(15N)(DISTRIBUT? OR ALLOCAT? OR ALLOT? OR DELIVER? OR
 SUPPLY? OR SUPPLIE?? OR DISPERS?)

```
S5     2706753    (PRICE OR PRICES OR COST OR COSTS)(15N)(FORECAST? OR PREDICT? OR
 CALCULAT? OR PROJECT?)
S6      131680    ELASTIC?
S7     3676774    (PAST OR PREVIOUS OR HISTOR???? OR EARLIER OR OLD OR OLDER OR
 PRIOR)(10N)(SALE OR SALES OR SOLD OR SELLING OR TRANSACTION OR TRANSACTIONS OR DATA OR
 PURCHASE?? OR BOUGHT)

S8       34789    (S2 OR S3)(S)S4
S9        4161    S8(S)(S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S10         20    S8(S)S6(S)(S5 OR S7)
S11         47    S8(S)S6
S12       17715    (S2 OR S3)(20N)S4
S13        981    S12(S)(S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S14        521    S13(S)(SITE OR SITES OR LOCATION OR LOCATIONS OR PLACE OR PLACES OR
SPOT OR SPOTS OR YARD OR YARDS)

S15        419    S14(S)(MAKE OR MAKES OR MODEL OR MODELS OR TYPE OR TYPES OR KIND OR
KINDS OR YEAR OR YEARS OR ATTRIBUTE OR ATTRIBUTES OR FEATURE OR FEATURES OR COLOR OR
COLORS OR MILEAGE)

S16       577652    S1(10N)(SITE OR SITES OR LOCATION OR LOCATIONS OR PLACE OR PLACES OR
SPOT OR SPOTS OR YARD OR YARDS)

S17       20231    S6(10N)PRICE??
S18        1304    (S2 OR S3)(S)S4(S)S16
S19         106    S18(S)(S5 OR S7)
S20          37    S19 NOT S19/2004:2009
S21          47    S10 OR S11
S22           7    S21 NOT S21/2004:2009
S23          44    S20 OR S22
S24          34    RD  (unique items)
S25           7    (CONFERENCE()CALL OR (FINAL OR INTERIM OR QUARTER)()RESULTS)/TI
S26          27    S24 NOT S25
```

26/3,K/22 (Item 1 from file: 15)

02664046   405817081

Bidders' and sellers' strategies in sequential auctions. New evidence about the afternoon effect*

Picci, Lucio; Scorcu, Antonello E

Word Count: 6271
Text:
...in terms of different expected price to estimate ratios), an outcome
inconsistent with the reputation of a super partes auctioneer. More
generally, the relevance of **past sales** in determining the
current behavior within an **auction** is consistent with much casual
evidence according to which in an **auction** there is always a "good
place to be" for a given **object.**18 However, this place
depends upon several characteristics and habits, sometimes idiosyncratic to
the market.

While this conclusions are interesting from the economic standpoint, and...

26/3,K/21 (Item 1 from file: 9)
DIALOG(R)File 9: Business & Industry(R)
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage. All rights reserved.
03826523 Supplier Number: 139257777 **(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)**
Blue Rhino Corporation.
Plunkett's Retail Industry Almanac , p 146
January 2003
Document Type: Book; Ranking; Company Overview (United States)
Language: English **Record Type:** Fulltext
Word Count: 508

TEXT:
...454312

Ranks within this company's industry group: Sales: 5 Profits: 4

GROWTH PLANS/SPECIAL FEATURES:

Blue Rhino is a leading provider of grill cylinder **exchange** in the
U.S., with cylinder **exchange** displays at over 27,000 retail
locations in 46 states and Puerto Rico. Cylinder **exchange**
provides consumers with a convenient means to **exchange** empty grill
cylinders for clean, safer precision-filled cylinders. Blue Rhino cylinder
exchange is offered at several major hardware, mass merchant,
grocery and convenience stores such as Home Depot, Lowe's, Sears Hardware,
Wal-Mart, Kroger and SuperAmerica. The firm partners with retailers and
independent distributors to provide consumers with a nationally branded
product as an alternative to traditional grill cylinder refill. The
company is focused on promoting its Blue Rhino brand through retailers and
leveraging its network of 44 independent propane distributors. In addition
to its cylinder **exchange** service, the company offers an array of
products, including barbecue grills, patio heaters, fireplace
accessories and garden **products**, which are sold through home
centers, mass merchants and hearth stores throughout the U.S. Currently,
the firm is focused on pursuing **product** and service opportunities
that either drive cylinder **exchange** or allow for leverage of the
company's corporate infrastructure. In an effort to increase efficiency,
Blue Rhino recently began using an Internet-based application that measures
the specific effects of future weather on consumer demand by **product**
, location and time. The firm uses these information systems for strategic
inventory management of propane cylinders, as well as tactical route and
distribution planning, thereby **enhancing** its **supply**
chain management by eliminating most of the uncertainty associated with the
weather. In other news, the company recently reported that same-store
sales for cylinder **exchange** increased 43% compared to the
previous year, due to an increase in prices and unit **sales**.\\^

26/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 610)
DIALOG(R)File 610: Business Wire
(c) 2009 Business Wire. All rights reserved.
00207018 20000302062B3109 **(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)**
Reuters Chooses Akamai to Optimize Web Content Delivery

Business Wire
Thursday , March 2, 2000   09:47 EST

26/3,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 613)
DIALOG(R)File 613: PR Newswire
01056030   20031021SFTU098 **(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)**
Microsoft Launches Exchange Server 2003 Worldwide
PR Newswire
Tuesday , October 21, 2003   00:01 EDT

26/3,K/4 (Item 2 from file: 613)
DIALOG(R)File 613: PR Newswire
00844199   20021029NYTU031 **(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)**
Connected Energy and Turbec AB Announce Partnership
PR Newswire
Tuesday , October 29, 2002   05:00 EST

26/3,K/5 (Item 3 from file: 613)
DIALOG(R)File 613: PR Newswire
00229455   19991209LATH060 **(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)**
Microsoft Solutions Powering Majority of Shopping Web Sites; Company Pleased with Number of Businesses Using Windows for Online Selling
PR Newswire
Thursday , December 9, 1999   12:00 EST

26/3,K/6 (Item 1 from file: 20)
DIALOG(R)File 20: Dialog Global Reporter
32360183
Cultural relics returning home
BUSINESS DAILY UPDATE , p 19
November 19, 2003

26/3,K/7 (Item 2 from file: 20)
DIALOG(R)File 20: Dialog Global Reporter
29505484
SAND(TM) Signs $900K Transportation Analytics Deal; SAND(TM) Analytic Server to Provide Capacity Utilization Analysis to Toll Highway Operator
CANADA NEWSWIRE
June 05, 2003

26/3,K/8 (Item 3 from file: 20)
DIALOG(R)File 20: Dialog Global Reporter

28055443
SAND Appoints Duncan Painter as Director
CANADA NEWSWIRE
March 13, 2003

26/3,K/9 (Item 4 from file: 20)
DIALOG(R)File 20: Dialog Global Reporter
27765637
Lloyds TSB Ramps Up Credit Card Campaigns With ClarityBlue(TM)
CANADA NEWSWIRE
February 26, 2003

26/3,K/10 (Item 5 from file: 20)
DIALOG(R)File 20: Dialog Global Reporter
25799852
Burntsand Inc. Announces Establishment of a Normal Course Issuer Bid
CANADA NEWSWIRE
October 31, 2002

26/3,K/11 (Item 6 from file: 20)
DIALOG(R)File 20: Dialog Global Reporter
25770591 **(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)**
Federation, Inc. Closes Investment Round of $6.75 Million
BUSINESS WIRE
October 30, 2002

26/3,K/12 (Item 7 from file: 20)
DIALOG(R)File 20: Dialog Global Reporter
25403815
Sand Updates Fiscal Year Outlook
CANADA NEWSWIRE
October 09, 2002

26/3,K/13 (Item 8 from file: 20)
DIALOG(R)File 20: Dialog Global Reporter
24906994
Burntsand Partners With Entegrity To Provide Secure Single Sign-On, SAML-Compliant eBusiness Solutions
CANADA NEWSWIRE
September 12, 2002

26/3,K/14 (Item 9 from file: 20)
DIALOG(R)File 20: Dialog Global Reporter
23802294
VSM MedTech Receives Contribution From NRC Canada's Industrial Research Assistance Program Towards Research to Advance Development of CNIBP Monitoring Device
CANADA NEWSWIRE
July 10, 2002

26/3,K/16 (Item 11 from file: 20)
DIALOG(R)File 20: Dialog Global Reporter
03093146
Construction Equipment Manufacturers, Distributors Select ARI; Dealers, Customers Will Get Better, Faster Service
BUSINESS WIRE
October 13, 1998

26/3,K/17 (Item 12 from file: 20)
DIALOG(R)File 20: Dialog Global Reporter
02950901
ISPCON Fall 98 Exhibitor Profiles, A-M; Conference and -2-
BUSINESS WIRE
September 28, 1998

26/3,K/18 (Item 13 from file: 20)
DIALOG(R)File 20: Dialog Global Reporter
02803024
Texas Instruments DSP Technology Will Help Expand Elastic Networks' Multi-Megabit Access Technology
PR NEWSWIRE
September 14, 1998

26/3,K/19 (Item 14 from file: 20)
DIALOG(R)File 20: Dialog Global Reporter
01719840 **(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)**
RCI Venture to Increase Global Exposure of Timesharing; Innovative Internet Auction to Offer Timeshare-Rental Opportunities
BUSINESS WIRE
May 15, 1998   19:21

26/3,K/23 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16: Gale Group PROMT(R)

03896875   **Supplier Number:** 45613215 **(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)**
CADENCE UNVEILS ASIC PLANNING TECHNOLOGY, LAUNCHES SILICON SERVICE PROGRAMS
News Release , p N/A
June 19 , 1995

26/3,K/26 (Item 3 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148: Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
05920237   **Supplier Number:** 12538012 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Seasonality and consumption-based asset pricing.
Journal of Finance , v47 , n2 , p511(42)
June , 1992

26/3,K/27 (Item 1 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636: Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
01015834   **Supplier Number:** 40357241 **(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)**
DISCUSSION OF RECENT "SHOCK TREATMENT" MEASURES FOR THE NICARAGUAN ECONOMY
Central America Update , p N/A
April 15 , 1988

Second set of results for fulltext NPL

```
File 477:Irish Times 1999-2009/Jul 22
        (c) 2009 Irish Times
File 710:Times/Sun.Times(London) Jun 1988-2009/Jul 22
        (c) 2009 Times Newspapers
File 711:Independent(London) Sep 1988-2006/Dec 12
        (c) 2006 Newspaper Publ. PLC
File 756:Daily/Sunday Telegraph 2000-2009/Jul 22
        (c) 2009 Telegraph Group
File 757:Mirror Publications/Independent Newspapers 2000-2009/Jul 22
        (c) 2009
File 387:The Denver Post 1994-2009/Jul 21
        (c) 2009 Denver Post
File 471:New York Times Fulltext 1980-2009/Jul 22
        (c) 2009 The New York Times
File 492:Arizona Repub/Phoenix Gaz 19862002/Jan 06
        (c) 2002 Phoenix Newspapers
File 494:St LouisPost-Dispatch 1988-2009/Jun 19
        (c) 2009 St Louis Post-Dispatch
File 631:Boston Globe 1980-2009/Jul 22
        (c) 2009 Boston Globe
File 633:Phil.Inquirer 1983-2009/Jul 22
        (c) 2009 Philadelphia Newspapers Inc
File 638:Newsday/New York Newsday 1987-2009/Jul 21
        (c) 2009 Newsday Inc.
File 640:San Francisco Chronicle 1988-2009/Jul 19
        (c) 2009 Chronicle Publ. Co.
File 641:Rocky Mountain News Jun 1989-2009/Jan 16
        (c) 2009 Scripps Howard News
```

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File 702:Miami Herald 1983-2009/Jul 21
        (c) 2009 The Miami Herald Publishing Co.
File 703:USA Today 1989-2009/Jul 21
        (c) 2009 USA Today
File 704:(Portland)The Oregonian 1989-2009/Jul 21
        (c) 2009 The Oregonian
File 713:Atlanta J/Const. 1989-2009/Mar 08
        (c) 2009 Atlanta Newspapers
File 714:(Baltimore) The Sun 1990-2009/Jul 19
        (c) 2009 Baltimore Sun
File 715:Christian Sci.Mon. 1989-2009/Jul 20
        (c) 2009 Christian Science Monitor
File 725:(Cleveland)Plain Dealer Aug 1991-2009/Jul 21
        (c) 2009 The Plain Dealer
File 735:St. Petersburg Times 1989-2009/May 22
        (c) 2009 St. Petersburg Times
File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2009/Jul 22
        (c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning
File  47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2009/Jul 09
        (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 570:Gale Group MARS(R) 1984-2009/Jun 29
        (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage


Set    Items    Description
S1   1902778    AUCTION? OR (COMPETITIVE??(2N)(BUY OR BUYS OR BUYING OR BOUGHT OR
 PURCHAS??? OR BID OR BIDDING OR BIDS OR BADE OR BIDDE??)) OR (ASSET OR MATCHING OR
 EXCHANG?)(2N)(EXCHANG? OR SYSTEM?? OR NETWORK?? OR FORUM?? OR MARKETPLACE?? OR
VENUE??) OR SELL?(1W)(OFF OR OFFS) OR PUBLIC?(2N)(SALE? OR SELL? OR SOLD)

S2   7327208    COMMODITY OR COMMODITIES OR ITEM OR ITEMS OR PRODUCT OR PRODUCTS OR
 OBJECT OR OBJECTS OR ARTICLE OR ARTICLES OR GOODS OR WARE OR WARES OR MERCHANDISE

S3   5007056    CAR OR CARS OR VEHICLE OR VEHICLES OR AUTOMOBILE OR AUTOMOBILES OR
TRUCK OR TRUCKS OR SUV OR SUVS OR VAN OR VANS OR SEDAN OR SEDANS OR WAGON OR WAGONS

S4     69176    (OPTIMA? OR OPTIMUM OR OPTIMIZ? OR OPTIMIS? OR ENHANC? OR MAXIM???? OR
 MAXIMIZ? OR MAXIMIS? OR IDEAL?)(15N)(DISTRIBUT? OR ALLOCAT? OR ALLOT? OR DELIVER? OR
 SUPPLY? OR SUPPLIE?? OR DISPERS?)

S5    411859    (PRICE OR PRICES OR COST OR COSTS)(15N)(FORECAST? OR PREDICT? OR
 CALCULAT? OR PROJECT?)

S6     38914    ELASTIC?
S7    623708    (PAST OR PREVIOUS OR HISTOR???? OR EARLIER OR OLD OR OLDER OR
 PRIOR)(10N)(SALE OR SALES OR SOLD OR SELLING OR TRANSACTION OR TRANSACTIONS OR DATA OR
 PURCHASE?? OR BOUGHT)

S8  11138702    S2 OR S3
S9       404    S1(S)S8(S)S4
S10       19    S9(S)(S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S11    71077    S1(10N)(SITE OR SITES OR LOCATION OR LOCATIONS OR PLACE OR PLACES OR
SPOT OR SPOTS OR YARD OR YARDS)

S12  1844548    S8(10N)(MAKE OR MAKES OR MODEL OR MODELS OR TYPE OR TYPES OR KIND OR
 KINDS OR YEAR OR YEARS OR ATTRIBUTE OR ATTRIBUTES OR FEATURE OR FEATURES OR COLOR OR
 COLORS OR MILEAGE)
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S13        6     S11(S)S12(S)S4
S14       18     S11(S)S8(S)S4
S15        1     S11(S)S8(S)S5(S)S6
S16       35     S10 OR S13:S15
S17       21     S16 NOT S16/2004:2009
S18       21     RD  (unique items)
```

18/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 471)
DIALOG(R)File 471: New York Times Fulltext

04055099 **NYT Sequence Number:** 920495001030 **(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)**
Hard Times in the Hatchery; After Dot-Com Flameout, 'Incubator' Is a Despised Word
LAURA M. HOLSON
New York Times , Late Edition - Final ED , Col 02 , p 1
Monday October 30 2000

18/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 471)
DIALOG(R)File 471: New York Times Fulltext
02065778 **NYT Sequence Number:** 055778900826 **(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)**
BUSINESS DIARY/ August 19-24
ALLEN R.MYERSON
New York Times , Late Edition - Final ED , Col 3 , p 2
Sunday August 26 1990

18/3,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 713)
DIALOG(R)File 713: Atlanta J/Const.
11361217
PERSONAL SHOPPER ;
SHOPPING TEST: GET READY FOR CHRISTMAS '02
Atlanta Journal-CONSTITUTION (AJ-CONSTITUTION) - Thursday, December 27, 2001
By: JILL SABULIS; For the Journal-Constitution

18/3,K/5 (Item 2 from file: 713)
DIALOG(R)File 713: Atlanta J/Const.
11214144
BUSINESS ONLINE
Atlanta Constitution (AC) - Thursday, August 2, 2001
By: AMY WINN; Staff

18/3,K/6 (Item 3 from file: 713)
DIALOG(R)File 713: Atlanta J/Const.
10640076
SENATORS THROW SUPPORT TO E-GOVERNMENT PROJECT
Atlanta Constitution (AC) - Friday, May 19, 2000
By: Andrew J. Glass; Staff
Edition: Home **Section:** News **Page:** A8

Word Count: 339
-
...The lawmakers also raised the prospect of one-stop shopping through the
Internet for those seeking multiple government permits. They also cited the
need to **enhance** online **distribution** of surplus **goods**
through online auctions. Last week, the General Services Administration's
Federal Supply Service, which makes purchases for most federal agencies,
signed a partnership with American Management Systems Inc. to form an
online **auction site** for surplus **items**.

   The cyberspace facility would broaden the GSA's public auctions, which
raised more than $260 million last year.

   At its new online site, the GSA...

18/3,K/7 (Item 1 from file: 635)
DIALOG(R)File 635: Business Dateline(R)
2479147   499869271
HyperFeed Technologies Names Paul Pluschkell CEO
Anonymous
Business Wire p 1
Dec 17, 2003

18/3,K/8 (Item 2 from file: 635)
DIALOG(R)File 635: Business Dateline(R)
2371417   287655261
FoohMotors Changes Name to iBidMotors; Launches Next Generation Car Dealer Auction Sites

Anonymous
PR Newswire p 1
Feb 11, 2003
Word Count: 356
Dateline: Princeton New Jersey

Text:
iBidMotors also announced today the general availability of iBidMotors 3.0
beginning February 14th. This latest version **delivers**
enhanced functionality that includes an interface that makes it easy
to populate the **auction site** with the dealers' entire
inventory with just a click of the mouse, colorful and creative formats to
make each **car** that is being sold stand out, 360 degree views
of each **car**, new spotlight and gallery auctions that include
multiple images of the **car**, new navigation tools, customizable areas
to promote up to the minute dealer information, new **car** chat cafe
and a **Car**-mmunity area that links consumers to hundreds of
car- related web sites.

       "Today, we have delivered on our promise to bring proven easy to use
auction software to local car dealers across the country...

18/3,K/9 (Item 3 from file: 635)
DIALOG(R)File 635: Business Dateline(R)

2366157 279076031
Itron Announces Agreement to Acquire Silicon Energy
Anonymous
Business Wire p 1
Jan 21, 2003

18/3,K/10 (Item 4 from file: 635)
DIALOG(R)File 635: Business Dateline(R)
2131775 67421093
Preference Technologies Announces Acquisition Agreement With USAutoNews.com
Anonymous
Business Wire p 1
Jan 30, 2001
Word Count: 454
Dateline: Las Vegas Nevada

Text:
...automotive dealers.

      About USAutoNews.com

      USAutoNews.com, a Newport Beach, Calif. based company, is the
Internet's first and largest dealer centric automotive portal and
exchange. With over 23,000 automotive Web **sites** and the
collection of related news from over 60 news sources, USAutoNews is focused
to assist dealers in their use of the Internet to sell more **cars**,
parts, service and warranties and to lower their operating costs. The
recent signing of an Internet and **Distribution** agreement with ADP
renders USAutoNews uniquely qualified to provide **enhanced** ability to
automotive dealers to generate more Internet traffic to their Web sites and
thus enhance their e-commerce advantages.

      About Preference Technologies

      Preference Technologies...

18/3,K/11 (Item 5 from file: 635)
DIALOG(R)File 635: Business Dateline(R)
2103746 62125139
Internet Security Systems Expands Latin American Operations; Acquires SARIS Ltda to Accelerate Delivery of Security Management Solutions
Anonymous
PR Newswire p 1
Oct 6, 2000

18/3,K/12 (Item 6 from file: 635)
DIALOG(R)File 635: Business Dateline(R)

1099786 00-72650
ISS Acquires Netrex Secure Solutions, Reinforces Position as Leading Provider of Security Management Solutions

Anonymous
Business Wire (San Francisco , CA , US) p 1
Publication Date: 990831

18/3,K/13 (Item 7 from file: 635)
DIALOG(R)File 635: Business Dateline(R)
1052658 00-17461
ISS Receives Highest Rating from PC/ Computing, Internet Scanner Named Market's Most Comprehensive Security Assessment Solution
Anonymous
Business Wire (San Francisco , CA , US) p 1
Publication Date: 990322

18/3,K/14 (Item 8 from file: 635)
DIALOG(R)File 635: Business Dateline(R)
1044025 00-08585
USF Logistics Acquires Reverse Logistics Provider, Processors Unlimited
Anonymous
Business Wire (San Francisco , CA , US) p 1
Publication Date: 990302
Word Count: 374
Dateline: Long Grove, IL, US, North Central

Text:

...industries. The company is rapidly expanding its market position in
other industries using its proprietary technology and business processes.

    Reverse logistics, also known as reverse **supply** chain
management, is the process of handling and **maximizing** the value of
unsaleable assets (**products** that are damaged, defective,
return-to-stock, discontinued, recalled, etc.). With forty-six locations
throughout Canada and the United States, Processors Unlimited receives
returns, identifies the **product**, processes return invoices and
credits on behalf of its clients and handles disposition of the
product. The company recently announced the creation of
"ProcessorsAuction", the first Internet **auction site**
dedicated to Business to Business trading of overstocked, returned,
discontinued, or odd lot **goods** (processors.com).

    Said Christensen, "We are pleased that the senior management team of
Processors Unlimited has entered into long term employment agreements with
USF Logistics...

18/3,K/15 (Item 9 from file: 635)
DIALOG(R)File 635: Business Dateline(R)
0696417 96-53730
Time only adds luster to antiques
Ogden. Katherine
Lawrence Eagle-Tribune (North Andover , MA , US) p E9
Publication Date: 960402

18/3,K/16 (Item 10 from file: 635)
DIALOG(R) File 635: Business Dateline(R)
0683342 96-40569
Avid launches first PCI-based multi-platform professional video editing solutions

Miller, Julie
PR Newswire (New York , NY , US) p 1
Publication Date: 960318

18/3,K/17 (Item 1 from file: 570)
DIALOG(R) File 570: Gale Group MARS(R)
02289334   **Supplier Number:** 90465008 **(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)**
New iLook Three-pound Ultrasound Platform Accelerates Application of Visual Medicine and Increases Immediate Access to Critical Patient Care Information.
Business Wire , p 2232
August 19 , 2002

18/3,K/18 (Item 2 from file: 570)
DIALOG(R) File 570: Gale Group MARS(R)
01818266   **Supplier Number:** 57580662 **(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)**
Rx for success : ASD Specialty Healthcare opens 1st Internet site for online auctioning of pharmaceutical products.(Company Business and Marketing)
Health Industry Today , v 62 , n 11 , p NA
Nov , 1999
ISSN: 0745-4678
Language: English   **Record Type:** Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter ; Professional Trade
Word Count: 856
  Supplier Number: (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Text:

 Physicians, materials managers and health care providers looking to expand
their scope of Internet services can now add pharmaceutical **products**
to their online shopping cart. For the first time, Internet auctions of
pharmaceuticals are being conducted following the introduction of
Pharmabid.com by ASD Specialty Healthcare, Dallas. ASD, a division of
Bergen Brunswig, launched the industry's first Internet pharmaceutical
auction site for providers in late October. The Web address
provides licensed health care providers and pharmaceutical purchasing
agents with an electronic **vehicle** for bidding for pharmaceutical
products online. Initially, the site will concentrate on
biologicals, like plasma, and primary care **products**, like vaccines.
Introductions of additional **products** will happen later. Expanding
the marketplace ASD was founded in 1993 as a subsidiary of Bergen Brunswig
Corp. It is a supplier to the oncology, nephrology and urology markets and
a provider of plasma and primary care **products**. The company grew
through the acquisition of Oncology Supply, a distributor of oncology
products to physicians, in 1995, and in 1997 acquired Besse Medical
Services of Cincinnati, a supplier of vaccine and primary care
products. "The company grew the business in areas that we were
really focused on," says Neil Herson, vice president and general manager of
ASD. He says...

 ...country. ASD is on pace to to record more than $1 billion in sales in

fiscal 1999. Today, ASD distributes more than 60,000 specialty
products and services to about 17,000 physicians and 3,000 acute
care facilities. The company is the nation's largest distributor of vaccine
products and the second largest **distributor** of oncology
plasma and nephrology **products**. All of which **makes** the
company an **ideal** candidate for expansion into Internet
auctions. Providing an alternative "The web **site** is intended
as an alternative to mainstream pharmaceutical purchasing through GPO
buying groups," says Herson. "At first, we'll focus on biologicals, on
products that are non-returnable to manufacturers." Herson says ASD
has a nearly constant oversupply of the biologicals & blood based
products, **products** that require refrigeration, injectables,
and **products** with short expiration dates. "We see the Internet as an
opportunity to create options to traditional marketing and sales routes at
prices that are very...

...explains. "Really, what we are doing is adding value to the whole chain
of distribution. Yes, there are contracts out there, but we can buy
product below contract price and save money for our Web customers."
The web site will ship next-day or same-day delivery to ensure
product quality through what it calls special partnerships with
Federal Express and UPS. "These are the **products** that have been very
successful for us," says Herson. "At first we'll have about 50
products online, but the site is very durable & it could easily
support 2,000-3,000 **products** per day. "The reality of it is that we
want to start it small in order to expand it correctly." ASD distributes
products from pharmaceutical and medical companies such as Bayer,
Baxter, Hoechst Marion Roussel, Johnson & Johnson, Merck & Company,
Upjohn and Roche but will be content to launch the web site solely with
Bergen Brunswig and small biotech company **products** until the process
is proven. ASD is required to be licensed in every state in order to ship
pharmaceutical **products**. Logging on Business is conducted between 9
a.m. and 2 p.m. Eastern time in the English auction style, meaning ASD will
set a...

...file. Credit, says Herson, is extended immediately. Turnaround time, or
the time it takes to get a bidder number back to the customer so that
auction activity can begin, takes only about an hour. "The web
site has been on the boards about six months," explains Herson. "We
project a minimum of $12 million in business the first fiscal **year**,
based on the activity of 50 initial **products**. We expect it to grow
quickly & more and more people are going online." When a hospital
materials manager or a physician office clicks online, the Web site is
designed so that at the touch of the first screen a viewer will see the
products offered and their prices. With the bidder number in hand,
auction participants can log on, look at **product** descriptions, the
quantity available and the reserve price. If a submitted bid is not the
winning one, the participant is e-mailed and extended the...

Word Count: 1244
Text:
...another and with distributors, and otherwise restructuring,
PaperDeals.com opens a new and potentially profitable way for them to trim
and manage inventories, while getting **product** to those who want it
at affordable prices. "This site will do for the printing and paper
industry what numerous other **auction sites** have successfully
accomplished in other major industries: leveling the playing field and
creating a frictionless marketplace," says Don Hagge, PaperDeals.com's vice
president and general manager. "PaperDeals.com will help **suppliers**
improve their inventory turns, **maximize** revenue and reduce their
selling costs. Printers will save time and money on every job for which
they source the paper through the site."
        Kid...

18/3,K/20 (Item 4 from file: 570)
DIALOG(R)File 570: Gale Group MARS(R)
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01571585   **Supplier Number:** 46713089 **(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)**
Tech Data's Raymund reaches out to E-commerce
Computer Reseller News , n 701 , p 302
Sept 16 , 1996
ISSN: 0893-8377
Language: English   **Record Type:** Fulltext
Document Type: Tabloid ; Trade
Word Count: 723
Text:
...share of growing pains. Our industry faces the challenge of overcoming
the shortcomings and maximizing the opportunities. As technology companies,
we are also in an **ideal** position to take advantage of its marvelous
potential.
        In recent **years**, most major **distributors** of computer
products have introduced online services and CD-ROM-based
information resources to facilitate customer communications and commerce.
With the Internet, we now see the opportunity to converge many of these
same capabilities into a single platform-independent suite of electronic
products that are faster, easier to use, and more cost-effective
than ever. Through the Internet, resellers will not only have the
convenience of online ordering, they will be able to check inventory
levels, order status, and credit availability, for example. Technical
specifications, configuration requirements and other **product** details
are already available instantly in addition to customer-specific pricing.
Hot links to vendor sites-where a wealth of technical data resides-are
another added benefit of leveraging distributor Web **sites**.
        As electronic commerce takes off, the days of "open **auction**"
order-taking through an 800 number will continue to fade. No one really
gains through this approach. Distributors and resellers alike lose precious
time haggling...

18/3,K/21 (Item 5 from file: 570)
DIALOG(R)File 570: Gale Group MARS(R)
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00005692   **Supplier Number:** 47874400 **(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)**
ProSource Distribution Services
FoodService Distributor , p 9
August , 1997
ISSN: 0896-4505

Text:
...of dist. ctrs.: 32

   Company profile: Burger King's former in-house distributor began its
existence servicing BK units in the Southeast from a station **wagon**
in 1959. By the time it was purchased from BK owner Grand Metropolitan PLC
by management in 1992, it was operating nationally from 21 distribution...

...chains like Red Lobster, Chili's, TGI Friday's and Olive Garden. Today,
ProSource services more than 12,000 units across North America. The current
product mix includes more than 7,000 line **items**, many
proprietary to its various chain customers, while membership in the
broadline F.A.B. buying group provides access to a range of other
items to fill any gaps in its **product** offerings, especially
to broader menu concepts. Last November, ProSource completed an initial
public offering of common stock and is now traded on the NASDAQ
exchange. A month later, it completed consolidating operations into
a new headquarters complex in Coral Gables. This year, ProSource launched a
four-year **distribution** network consolidation/**optimization**
project with the opening of a new 92,000-sq.ft. center in Denver in June.
When completed, this **project** is expected to add one million
additional sq.ft. of warehouse space while reducing logistics **costs**.
Another recent initiative is the planned implementation of a new bar
cods-based warehouse/order management system.
   Thomas Highland, CEO
   Born: 1941 - Evansville, IN
   Education...